lorses afraid of

for colt breaking

Notice.

D.

nd eye. d of his natural (AGES, 6c. Ib. aunton, Mass. *******

MASSACHUSET IS PLOUGHMAN LIBRARY. RECEIVED



VOL. LXI. - NO. 43

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN WENGLAND AND OF ACRICULTURE Official Organ of the N. E. Agricultural Society.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN PUB. CO.

Publishers and Proprietors. ISSUED WEEKLY AT

NO. 3 STATE STREET, Boston, Mass.

TERMS:

\$2.00 per annum, in advance. \$2.50 if not paid it advance. Postage free. Single copies 5 cents. All persons sending contributions to THE PLOUGHMAN for use in its columns must sign their name, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith, otherwise they will be consigned to the waste-basket. All matter intended for publication should be written on note size paper, with ink, and apon but one side.

pondence from practical farmers, giving the its of their experience, is solicited. Letters ld be signed with the writer's real name, in full, h will be printed or not, as the writer may

WISI.
THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to advertisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the community. Entered as second-class mail matter.

Agricultural.

The Cabbage Worm.

We are accustomed to speak of the cabbage worm as if there were but one species, while, in fact, the entomologists claim to know more than twenty different species, many of which also feed upon other plants While nearly all seem to prefer those plants of the brassica family, as cabbage, cauliflower, kale, turnips and mustard, they also invade the flower garden to feed upon mignonette, alyssium and nasturtium. One species eats the tomato leaves, dandelions, celery, clover and dock. Another includes nearly all of these, and also spinach, parsley, lettuce, salsify and asparagus, as well as many weeds.

They are very much alike to the casual observer, as the moths are white or gray, and the larva, which do the eating, are mostly green, some having small white, yellow or black lines, in most cases running lengthwise, but in one species around the body. Three or four of them are to be found only in the Southern States, while others extend from Ontario to the Gulf of Mexico.

In speaking of them we shall include all, as it is upon the cabbage that they do the most damage, and if they feed upon other plants, they seldom work much harm to hem. But the loss when they attack a cabbage field in full force is often very great. Often in Southern fields, where they seem to be most prolific, acres of cabbages have been totally destroyed or rendered unfit for market by the presence of the worms, the holes they have eaten and the filth they have left behind them.

Of all the species that known as the rape butterfly or the imported cabbage worm is said to be the most destructive. It first appeared in this country near Quebec, somewhere from 1856 to 1859, and by 1880 had spread nearly all over the United States and Canada, and as it has several broods a year, and the eggs hatch in from seven to nine days, and the larva attains full size in about two weeks more, they increase very rapidly, and if it were not for certain enemies of parasitic insects they could not be kept in subjection at all.

Some species of birds also catch the butterflies and others eat the larva, though none seem to be very fond of them that we have been able to discover. Our native species seldom have more than two broods a year, at least in the Northern States, usually in June and August or September, but these are sufficient. As the larva has a feeding period of about a month, and as they do not all hatch at once, it nearly covers the whole period of growth on both early and late cabbages.

Many experiments have been tried for

destroying them, the use of Paris green, London purple or other preparations of arsenic being the most effectual, but thought dangerous, as the arsenic may work down into the head, making what should be a wholesome vegetable unsafe to use. The use of Pyrethrum or the Persian insect powler is entirely safe, whether applied dry or mixed in cold water, mixed at the rate of one ounce to a gallon of water, and applied either by spraying or by sprinkling from a watering can with a fine rose nozzle. When used dry it seems to be as effectual when mixed at the rate of one pound of powder in ten pounds of flour as when ed pure. The difficulties with pyrethrum are, first, the chance that the powder is adulterated or is so old as to have lost some its strength; next, the difficulty of reachthe under side of the leaf, where they most frequently found, making it alest a necessity to have either the spraying dump or the bellows fitted with a bent mozzle, in order to work under the plant as as above it. Some of the larger or er larva are not as easily killed by it as

younger ones. The use of hot water at a temperature of effectually kills all the larva it touches. hile boiling water is at 212°, turning it at often leave it too warm. Even if a few aves are scalded at first, the cabbage will p on growing the head from the centre. s method is better adapted to the kitchen den than to large fields, and those who w thousands, or even hundreds of thoulids, of plants would find it impracticable. e years ago one grower reported that he 160,000 plants, and not a head was fit for

Whale oil soap, one pound dissolved in gallons of water, has been found to kill when applied liberally, but like the sprays it needs the bent nozzle to killing the worms or driving away the butterflies, though sprinkling the plant with a strong salt brine drives them away, and nay kill a few.

One man reported that he kept the butterflies away by spreading a white net with two-thirds of an inch mesh about a foot above the plants. This might seem too expensive for a large field, though in these days of acres covered with cotton cloth to grow tobacco under, and tents to spread over orange trees to protect them from frost, it does not seem so unreasonable as it might have seemed years ago.

We have left what we think is the best neans of destroying them until the last. Spraying with kerosene emulsion, working both above and below the plant, seems to kill the insects and the eggs. Its odor passes off so quickly that it does not injure the cabbage for table use, or it will all wash off in a rain. By its use the cabbage crop can be saved, and we shall not be obliged to import cabbages from Europe, as we were obliged to do when the trouble with the worms was the worst. It costs less and is more easily applied than any other of the remedies that have been tried, and probably the kerosene and water treatment would be equally effectual if one had a pump that was made to mix these in their proper proportions. There are now many such pumps made, and they are very useful, especially for plant lice and many other insects.

Dairy Notes.

We have before called attention to the mount of food that the eight-year-old Jersey cow, Signal's Lily Flagg, was able to eat and digest while she was making her record, then, if not now, the championship record, of 10,954 pounds of milk, from which was made 1047 pounds 62 ounces of butter, between June 1, 1901, and June 1, 1892. As two years have passed since then, and many are now reading agricultural papers who did not read them then, and many who did read may have forgotten them, we will venture to repeat them. There were those then who were not prepared to believe such a record could have been exactly kept, who may do so now, because there are others that have nearly approached it, while cows that can produce 350 to 400 pounds a year are not so rare, even upon what is called ordinary good feeding, as to arouse much astonishment in any good dairy sec-

The weight of this cow was about 850 pounds and in June, 1891, she was eating a daily ration of eight quarts of corn meal, twelve quarts of wheat bran, fourteen quarts ground oats, three quarts of oil meal and a peck of ensilage beside what she could pick up in a rather poor pasture.

The next December she dropped a calf,

and in that month she only produced 8 pounds 2½ ounces of butter. The June ration was increased to 16 quarts each of corn meal and ground oats, 8 quarts wheat bran, 6 quarts of oil meal and 15 pounds of clover hay, nearly 90 pounds of grain per day, to 15 pounds of clover. Before the calf was dropped, this was reduced to 16 quarts of wheat bran, but increased again after the calf was a few weeks old, and her best record for a week was $27\frac{1}{2}$ pounds $12\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of butter in May, 1902. Her best day's record

was 4 pounds $10\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of butter. We have said ithat she ate and digested that enormous amount of grain. For this we have the evidence of her owner that she was in good health during the test, and the evidence of a disinterested party, a wellknown Canadian breeder, who had charge of and superintended the test while she was making her best record. This was her third year of high feeding, and she had the amount of grain gradually increased each year. Her food cost a little over \$238 a year, and the butter and buttermilk was valued at \$466, which, with the value of the

calf, would show a handsome profit. Those who think it will not pay to feed grain to cows in pasture should remember that this feed was given to a cow in pasture, and while no cow could eat that amount without a previous long preparation of gradually increasing the feed, we think a great many cows could be safely given much more than they get, and would well repay its cost. This cow was fed but twice a day and milked twice a day, and while the amount of milk she gave in the year has been many times exceeded by larger cows, it seldom has been by cows of her weight, and few come as near making a pound of butter from a little over ten pounds, or five quarts of milk, for a year's record.

The daily carding and brushing of the milch cows affects the odor of the milk in other ways than by removing the dirt or chance of falling into the milk pail with its pores of the skin open, and allows the insensible perspiration to pass off, instead of cure the burn. The farmer must be a being forced back into the system. This veterinarian. brushing and cleansing of the hair is what bathing is to the human beings, and we scarcely realize how much of impure matter a can and taking to the garden, and and filth passes off through the pores until ng it through a sprinkling nozzle, does it is forcibly brought to our notice by have been carried away by ventilation, both in the stable and while out of doors. We have often noticed the very strong odor from both cows and oxen which were not regularly brushed, when they had been out in a soaking rain, even before we knew or suspected the cause of it, yet now we feel sure that it was from the opening of pores that had been long partially closed by lack

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JULY 19 1902

many things well to succeed in providing for all and saving \$100 a year.

I cannot conceive how it is possible for

any one to accomplish more, work more hours or spend less than the farmers of this section do; and lacking knowledge of methods, how could city people succeed?

It is Memorial Day, and the hired help,

claiming a legal holiday, have gone for recreation, so the family must "stay by the stuff." The farmer must be the caretaker.

What a Farmer Must Be and Do.

C. E. Chapman gives in the New York
Tribune Farmer a brief history of a holiday
on Horseshoe Farm by
One day's work on Horseshoe Farm by
the proprietor is written out to show that
the proprietor is written out to show that
the day has gone by when "any fool can
the day has gone by when "any fool can
the day has gone by when "any fool can
the day has gone by when "any fool can
the day has gone by when "any fool can
the day has gone by when "any fool can
the day has gone by when "any fool can
the day has gone by when "any fool can
the day has gone by when "any fool can
the day has gone by when "any fool can
the day has gone by when "any fool can
the day has gone by when "any fool can
the day has gone by when "any fool can
the day has gone by when "any fool can
the day has gone by when "any fool can
the day has gone by when "any fool can
the day has gone by when "any fool can
the day has gone by when "any fool can
the day has gone by when "any fool can
the day has gone by when "any fool can
the day has gone by when "any fool can
the day has gone by when "any fool can
the day has gone by when "any fool can
the day has gone by when "any fool can
the day has gone by when "any fool can
the day has gone by when "any fool can
the day has gone by when "any fool can
the day has gone by when "any fool can
the day has gone by when "any fool can
the day has gone by when "any fool can
the day has gone by when "any fool can
the day has gone by when "any fool can
the day has gone by when "any fool can
the day has gone by when "any fool can
the day has gone by when "any fool can
the day has gone by when "any fool can
the day has gone by when "any fool can
the day has gone by when "any fool can
the day has gone by when "any fool can
the day has gone by when "any fool can
the day has gone by when "any fool can
the day has gone by when "any fool can
the welfare. I wash off the team's
shoulders, feed the swine, give the calves
strain, and the horses are cared for before
supper, at 6.40 P. M.

After sup

holding out that poor city people would be better off if they would move into the country is wrong. Even people of experience have to work hard and understand threatened storm. It is a new drill and liable to sow too deep, so I set the teeth back. The phosphate is very dry, so I set the drill for half the amount desired. The corn has extra large kernels, so I set for sixteen quarts an acre. .The corn is intended for silo, so I set every fourth toothtwenty-eight inches between rows—and with rows and seed enough to allow the use of barrow and weeder. After the team had been around twice and got their " second wind," and I am sure the drill is working right, I push along and finish the three

the field garden. There I prepare a bed six by twenty feet, and sow a sample of very fine cream-colored oats sent to me by mail. This may not amount to anything thus late, but it is just a little recreation; just keeping up interest in new things.

Coming back by the black raspberries, I hoe three hills, so the boys can see how I want them done, and I will not have to come with them when they begin on them. A farmer must study, experiment and furnish the quota of the department has not been brains for the farm helpers all the time.

beets, and I discover we must run the weeder across the rows at once, or it will be too late. They are just coming up and are getting weedy. A few days later and all the weeder will do is to cover them up.

I arrive at the house at 8.30 P. M., sit down at my desk and write out these notes, because C. M. De Puy says: "Old men should keep active or they will die." Sleep is a great restorer, and I need some of it.

Can Crows Count?

Careful experiments conducted for many years have proved that three women will scare a Maine crow as much as seven men. The man who proved this fact to the satisfaction of his neighbors and the world was Captain John Odom, who was keeper of Fort Point light under the Buchanan admin-

As it was impossible for a man to live and support a family on a salary of \$540 a year, the captain planted a wide area of corn back from the lighthouse. As soon as the blades were above ground the crows laid claim to the lot. So Captain Odom built a brush camp in the middle of his field, and for a long time studied the ways of crows, hoping thereby to help himself and other men who were afflicted by crows.

The first morning at daylight two men went to the camp. After half an hour one of them came away. The crows had watched the going and coming, and though they could not see the man in the brush camp they knew he was there. So long as he re-mained not a bird alighted near the corn. On the following morning three men entered the camp, two coming out and going about their work after a seasonable wait. Again the crows performed an operation in simple subtraction, taking two from three, and shunned the corn lot.

In this way the captain kept on increasing his men from day to day until eight men went to camp one morning and seven departed later on. No sooner had they quit corn rows pulling the grain and giving the man on watch a chance to shoot three of

Having demonstrated that a crow could count as far as seven, but was incapable of comprehending the meaning of eight, Captain Odom tested their abilities upon women. In a similar manner he learned that three women could be compressed within the compass of a crow's brain, but the fourth was uncountable. Since then scores of experiments along these lines have been mades and the results have never varied a unit.

For nearly half a century Captain Odom's discovery has been known, but until John Hughes of this village began to construct scarecrows in female garments last week, nobody has been sensible enough to take advantage of a scientific fact. Mr. Hughes is a practical farmer who hopes to die rich if he lives long enough. The life of an average scarecrow in a Maine cornfield s three years, though a few survive for four or five years if they are housed as soon as

the corn is too big for the crows to pull. In looking over his stock late in May Mr. Hughes learned that in order to protect his fields properly he must secure the services of six able-bodied scarecrows, of which number he had only two on hand. The price of hemlock overall stuff, of which scarecrow garments are made, has advanced forty per cent. within a year, and when Mr. Hughes contemplated the purchasing of four full suits of clothing at one time he felt a if the outlay would make a big hole in his prospective profits from growing corn. tions into the subject made by Captain Odom, and made up his mind to take the risk.

Unbleached cotton cloth is still cheap at the country stores. Of course, no man of hanging in the local butcher shops ready for sense would consent to have a member of his own family go out to the open fields by out, their shops are closed, and in less than the highway and expose herself in no warmer twenty-four hours from the time the animal garments than cotton sheeting. The June is slaughtered the entire carcass is commornings are cool, and the fabric is not of a sumed. None of the local butchers use ice, kind that a woman of good taste would se- as it is very expensive, costing from five to long as he could scare the crow away as six cents a pound.

"The equipment of a Lourenco Marquez cheaply as possible, Mr. Hughes was willing to risk the scandal which would be created by strangers mistaking his female scarecrows for members of his household.

By the middle of June he had fixed up two

very Amazonian females and placed them on guard. After that a heavy rain com-pelled him to spend a week in his meadows ditching lowlands. By the time he was at After dinner I read and study on the problem of "Pinching Small Fruits." in leisure to visit his cornfield he was afraid the crows had discovered how badly his the trouble is "that a whole lot of what is known is not so." And I do not know who knows best.

crop was protected, and had lifted most of the spears which were above ground. His surprise and joy were unbounded when, on visiting the place he found that the spears which were above ground. His surprise and joy were unbounded when, on visiting the place he found that the spears which were above ground. His surprise and joy were unbounded when, on visiting the place he found that the spears which were above ground. His surprise and joy were unbounded when, on visiting the place he found that the spears which were above ground. knows best.

One thing I do know, and that is the hay was untouched. Not only had two fe-

WHOLE NO. 3156

JUL 21 1902 #

S. Department of Agriculture.

Notes from Washington, D. C.

George William Hill, the chief of the Divison of Publications of the Department of Agriculture, now that Congress has adjourned and thereby lessened the burden of the public printer, hopes to have the Year Book for 1901 completed within a week or two. A few copies have already been received by the Secretary of Agriculture, but delivered. They will not, however, be for A little detour takes me across the sugar general distribution to the farmers, who must make application to their respective representatives or senators in Congress.

> A study of the thirty-three different articles in the forthcoming Year Book convinces the reader of the realization of the contributors that the farmers desire plain articles, absent from scientific terms and easily understood. William A. Taylor, the pomologist of the department in charge of field investigations, has written an article, entitled "Little-Known Fruit Varieties Considered Worthy of Wider Dissemina-

He states that there are many advertisements of new varieties of fruit trees appearing in farming publications, but he cautions the orchardist in general against planting comparatively untried sorts. He should proceed in an experimental way, investigating as thoroughly as possible the requirenents and characteristics of any sort unknown in his particular locality before planting it on a commercial scale. A few of the little-known fruit varieties, selected from a large number introduced in recent years, are described and illustrated in Mr. Taylor's paper, with a view to furnishing detailed information to growers who desire to undertake a trial of sorts that have demonstrated their usefulness and value to an extent that warrants their wide dissemination and testing in climatic regions similar to those in which they have already been grown.

Among these varieties are the Ingram apple, which has long been grown in certain localities in Missouri and neighboring States. The McIntosh apple, a winter apple of Northern origin, shows a wide adaptability to diverse conditions, and gives large promise of success in representative

apple-growing regions.

The Carman peach, Mr. Taylor states, is perhaps one of the finest varieties of cling peaches, and its freedom from rot in its early stages makes it a very desirable addition to the orchard.

Among the more newly introduced Japanthan every crow in sight was among his to determine their commercial value in diverse locations, perhaps none, says Mr. Taylor, have attained to the rank occupied by the Red June rlum. It is a strongly marked variety, ripening well in advance of Abundance, and standing the rough handling of commercial transportation. Though not of highest quality in a fresh state, it cooks well and forms an excellent substitute for the Damson when canned or preserved.

The Wickson plum is another product of the study of Luther Burbank, and which Mr Taylor believes could be grown to ad-

The Downing grape he classes as a na-tive grape which is noted for its keeping quality, a fact which cannot be said of many of our native grapes.

Apropos of the wide-spread discussion which has been going on in this country of the high price of beef, the report of our Consul, W. Stanley Hollis, at Lourenco Marquez, South Africa, is interesting: "At present," (Jan. 19) he writes, "the average price of fresh beef is thirty cents a pound. while pork and mutton are quoted at about sixty cents. No dressed poultry is sold here; the housekeeper must buy live fowls and have them prepared at home.

"The greatest amount of beef is obtained from the trek oxen, old worn-out animals that have traveled many weary miles over the rough South African roads. Unfit for further draft purposes, they find their reward for faithful services in the slaughter

"The local butchers send the animals to the slaughter-house every night, and early in the morning the animals are killed by be ing stabbed in the back of the neck. After inspection the carcasses are immediately cut up, and by 5 A. M. the various parts are sale. By noonday the butchers are sold

butcher shop," states Consul Hollis, would amaze an American butcher. Everything is crude and antiquated. There are no refrigerators, and marble slabs and plate-glass windows are comparatively unknown. Instead of clean paper, old newspapers are used for wrapping purposes."

The importance of the work of the Division of Entomology of the Department of Agriculture is evidenced by the fact that an estimate is made by the four leading entosect ravages amounts to more than \$300,000,-000. If remedies can be found for the elimination of but one per cent. of this loss, the



A THOROUGHBRED KING ROYAL ANGORA. At the age of four months.

thing to see to. I find one at 104°, and the regulator rising but little. This is too high. Lamp burning at the usual height. What makes it too high? I do not see why Mapes thinks 104° all right on a cold day and too much on a warm day. One hundred and four degrees is 104° either day. Oh, I see why it is too high; it is the sixteenth day, and the animal heat from the chickens begins to make itself felt. So I will give the regulator a turn. Regulators on incubators are more useful as indications of

omething wrong than for righting things. A visit to the brooders follows, and the chicks in one lot look mussy and soiled. Those chickens we:e not warm enough last night and crowded each other; then the bunch sweat and cooked. A few nights of such work and they will have bowel looseness and fill untimely graves. The five brooders, four hundred chicks in all, are farmer must have searching eyes. I turn down the lamps to save oil, but do not turn

early. Then I milk two cows with sore teats, for the help are liable to lose their patience lamps. This should always be done at with them. The teats began to crack, and thick scabs to form. The disease resembles cowpox, and spreads from the edges. I wash them with hot water, hot as I can stand, and keep putting on until the scabs dust from their hair and lessening its peel off and the whole surface is clean and raw. Then carbolic acid is applied with a attendant microbes. It helps to keep the feather, and the surface blistered white to kill the germs. Then I apply vaseline to

> I feed the swine-milk and cornmeal to those that are fattening, wheat midds and water to the brood sows and sweet skimmilk to the little ones.

I mix up a mash for the laying hens, so the neglect of some one to attend to it.
Often what is called the cow odor is simply the odor that should have passed off in the secretions, the perspiration as well as the others, and these have been carried away by ventilation, stand the chemistry of food, both cost and

> Breakfast at 6.45 A. M. Going to the barn, the boy said: "I want some money to go to the boat race, baseball game," etc., naming a sum considerably larger than seems reasonable—larger than boys in my days spent in a month, but his wages are his. So I hand it to him and say: "I want

At 5 A. M. I rise and visit the incubators. | acres and am back to the barn at 9.10 A. M. After the all-night neglect they are the first | A farmer must understand agricultural ma-

Putting the team on the smoothing harrow. the weeds are smoothed out of sight on an acre of early potatoes. The ground is stirred in the new peach orchard and the home supply of sweet corn. A small plot in the hog summer pasture is dragged four times and is sowed to rape, which is covered with a weeder. I turn out team for noon at 11.40 A. M.

More time was saved by this harrowing on time, more flea beetles were driven away, more growth of the one hundred peach trees was induced, more hog feed will be produced by this timely sowing and more money was saved in these two and one-half hours than would seem possible to those who do not try it. A farmer must economize on time.

A neighbor came after seed corn, which was weighed out for cash. The successful looked over and conditions noted. The farmer has good varieties of all kinds of farm products, and makes money by the increased yield and also by getting an inloose the chicks, for it is cold and damp this creased price. A farmer must be a sales-

> I next fill the incubator and brooder after refilling, and should be turned down. I feel safer when I go to bed at night if the lamps have been burning clear and steady since noon. Our six lamps have been burning most of the time steady for the last nine weeks, and we do not feel like taking chances

No remedy I have ever tried has done good with small chicks. By the time I get around I realize that she has considerable of a job

Mrs. C. usually feeds the chickens, but today, as she has gone to town, I scatter cracked wheat and corn in the runs and put water in the cans. When chicks on this farm are allowed to roam they nearly all have the gapes, and most of them die. So this season we are keeping them confined to the house and small enclosed yards. We do not let them out into these yards until later in the morning, when the angle worms should all have gone back into the soil. In this way we hope to prevent the trouble.

of brushing them often.

Ins. So I nand it to min and say: I want to ask you to do one thing for me today. The Gentlemen's Driving Club of Boston other strong or strong-smelling ingredients do not seem to have any effect, either in do not seem to have any effect.

The Gentlemen's Driving Club of Boston to any out of one thing 1 do know, and that is the nay effect of the leaf, and the main say:

The Gentlemen's Driving Club of Boston to ask you to

Haricultural.

The Potency of Breed.

The breeder must depend for the im provement of his cattle and cows upon inheritance and the system of feeding, but many beginners who do not see immediate results of a system of careful breeding get discouraged and give up. A great many criticisms of breeding results are thus voiced through disappointment. A good many times calves inherit tendencies rather than the actual gifts which their sires possessed, and these tendencies require cultivation and encouragement to develop. Good breeding consists in recognizing such valuable tendencies and in catering to them. But time is required in some instances to make them at all consistent with one's ideas of what they should be. In the hands of good feeders and breeders dairy cows are producing larger supplies of milk and cream. Milk rich in butter fats is becoming more common, and feeding more economical. A cow can be fed today by a progressive dairyman at much less cost than it was possible ten years ago, and yet feed is higher. This is due to a better balanced ration, which means economy in cost on both ends. It produces more results, and it can be provided at less expense.

We have the breeds today which are well

adapted to beef or butter-making, and these are becoming more common on our farms every year. Their general distribution argues well for the future of our cattle and dairy outlook. But to keep up the potency of these good breeds we must have the courage of our convictions, and the patience necessary to wait for results. We need to feed tor a purpose, and to develop tendencies which will provide us with sure profits. Well-bred cows in the hands of ignorant people are sure to degenerate, and in time all their good points will be neutralized. It is necessary that we should have intelligence in feeding to bring out the best that there is in them. Educated men in this line of work will not only emphasize the value of the good breeds, but they will raise a standard of dairying and beef raising a little higher each year. E. P. SMITH.

Butter Market.

It would seem that prices are as low new as they are likely to go this season, and some of the grocers, who usually put in supplies in June or July, have begun to stock up. Others hold back, and it is yet difficuit to show which will win. The conditions all over the country favor a heavy make of butter for the next few weeks; but, on the other hand, the increased consumption is an offset to the increased production, and the surplus may not be more than can be easily taken care of.

The tone of the market shows a slight improvement as compared with a week ago, and a little firmer prices can be quoted on sales, yet there is no great activity, and large buyers are still holding back for further developments. They may be disappointed, as the outlook is for firm prices for some time to come.

Also prices quoted at Elgin and Canton may be significant if they indicate the filling of all orders from speculative buyers, but the stiffening up in New York market seems to check any decline in Boston. Of course the dealers here think a 21-cent market in the country is fully high for the way that butter is selling here, as the margin of profit is not very large at the present time.

Some of the dealers say they cannot ge over 22 cents for fancy creamery, while others claim to be getting 221 cents. If one wants to sell, it would seem as though 22 cents was the top of the market, while, on the other hand, if he wants to buy, he finds 221 cents frequently asked. Buyers are critical as to quality, and where the flavor is the least off, or the cooperage is defective no more than 21 to 21½ cents can be quoted.

There is considerable talk of what oleo margarine and butterine manufacturers are going to do under the new law, but, so far as we know, not one of our butter dealers has taken out a license to handle any of the uncolored compounds.

The receipts of butter last week, closing on Thursday, were 36,763 tubs and 30,798 boxes, a total weight of 1,904,064 pounds, in cluding 6400 pounds in transit for export against 2,143,109 pounds the previous week and 2,033,981 pounds the corresponding week last year. On Monday of this week receipts amounted to 513,454 pounds, and on Tuesday to 391,784 pounds, a total of 905,238 pounds, an increase over the same time last year of 368,989 pounds.

There were no exports of butter from Bos ton last week. For the corresponding week last year, the exports amounted to 414,176 pounds. No exports from New York. From Montreal 16,664 packages of butter were exported, against 12,349 packages last year.

The Quincy Market Cold Storage Company reports a stock of 114,537 tubs, against 141 660 tubs at the same time last year. The Eastern Company's stock is 23,181 tubs, these holdings added, the total stock is 137, 718 tubs, against 164,670 tubs last year, a difference of only 26,752 tubs in favor of last year. This shows that the stock is now increasing faster than a year ago and may soon be even with it.

Massachusetts Crop Report.

of Agriculture, the following crop report

We have received from J. W. Stockwell, secretary of the Massachusetts State Board

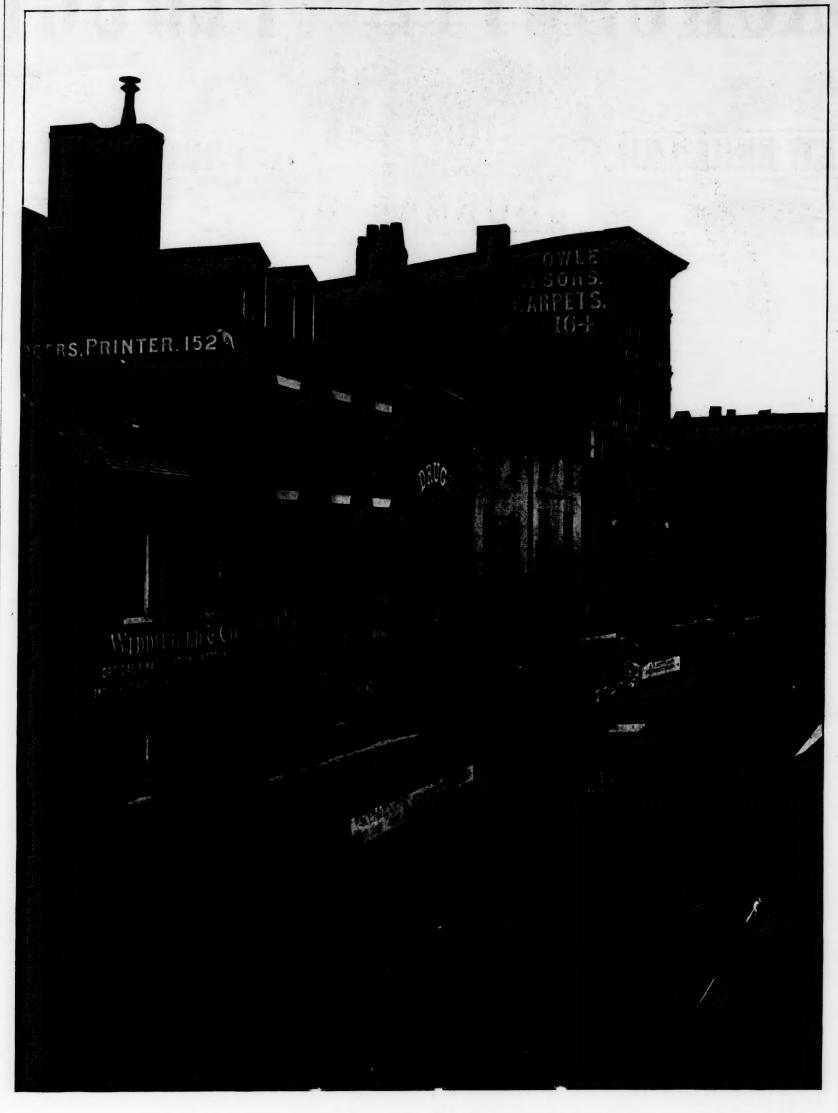
for the month of June.

Insects appear to have done but little damage as yet, the cold weather having, perhaps, operated to hold them in check. Potato bugs are as prevalent as usual, but are not reported as doing any particular damage. 'Other insects most complained of are striped cucumber beetles, squash

bugs, rose bugs, canker worms, cutworms and tent caterpillars, from nine to twenty-five correspondents reporting the presence of each. Other insects mentioned are codling moths, currant worms, elm-leaf beetles, cabbage worms, wire worms, horn flies, asparagus beetles, white grubs, brown tail moths, gypsy moths, onion maggots, the San Jose scale, the plum curculio, the peavine louse and a small black flea beetle on potato vines.

Indian corn is generally reported as very to the cool weather of the month. There is little complaint of the stand or color, however, and with warm weather it will doubtless come forward rapidly. There is a notable increase in acreage this year, a twenty per cent. increase seeming a conservative estimate for the State as a whole.

Haying had hardly begun at the time of making returns except in southeastern sections, where it was rather more advanced



VIEW OF WASHINGTON STREET, LOOKING SOUTH FROM CORNER OF MILK STREET. Before the erection of the Transcript Building. Photograph taken in 1853.

VIEWS OF OLD BOSTON.

rains were also of much benefit to grass roots, and it is not likely that mowings have uffered as much permanent injury as the short crop would ordinarily indicate.

The acreage of early potatoes shows slight increase for the State as a whole. The vines are reported as looking extra well; in fact, the June reports have seldom been so encouraging in this regard, although potatoes are perhaps a little backward at this

Early market-garden crops have generally lone well, and prices have perhaps ranged a little above the average. Asparagus was rather a light crop, but brought good prices. Later market-garden crops look well, and promise good yields with favorable condi-

Dairy products appear to be about nornal as to quantity, with a general increase in price all along the line. Still, the increase is hardly proportionate to the insas City \$12.50, Kansas City prairie \$10, Kansas City \$12.50, Kansas City prairie \$10, creased price of grain, and the profits will former years. Dairy cows are in good demand, at prices even higher than the high level maintained for the last few years.

The rains of the month were of great reported as looking well, although there were a few complaints that the feed was still short, though green and growing.

Strawberries were late in ripening, but at the time of making returns picking was well under way in most sections, with the prospect of not more than a fair crop. Prices generally ranged high. Raspberries. blackberries and currants promise unusually well, with but few exceptions. Apples promise well in most sections, though Baldwins will not equal other varieties. Pears promise only a light crop. Cherries were rather light, but of good quality Plums are reported to have set well and small and backward for the season, owing promise a good crop. Peaches now promise more than an average crop for this region. Wild berries set very heavily.

The Hay Trade.

The hay crop of the country seems to be assured, and from best authorities is ample for the requirements. The conditions seem to be changed from last year. Then the Eastern and Central States had a fair crop, cording to locality, but, on the whole, more while the crop in the West was very short; By the date of issue it should be well under in fact, so much so that St. Louis and other way in most sections. The crop will be southwestern markets took hay from terri- so that the proportion of No. 1 and No. 2, short all over the State, although the reports indicate that it was much improved by the markets. This year the West has a large not be excessive. The hay counties of New which were billed for export, and 11 cars of

sections are somewhat short of hay, the Western men expect to find a good market,

vith proper effort. Arrivals of hav in the East have not been large, yet they have met the demand, and in some cases exceeded, particularly so in the low-grade offerings. With these conditions prevailing, little or no improvement can be ooked for until next month. The coming erop seems to be steadily growing in quan tity, the majority of the reports indicating less timothy and an abundance of clover and clover mixed, with the greater part containing a generous supply of weeds.

The Hay Trade Journal gives the follow-Boston \$18.50, New York \$18.50, Brooklyn and a large per cent. of clover sas City \$12.50, Kansas City prairie \$10, Duluth \$11.50, Duluth prairie \$7.50, not exceed, if, indeed, they equal, those of Minneapolis \$11.50, Minneapolis prairie \$7.50, Baltimore \$16, Cincinnati \$13.50, Chicago \$14.50, Chicago prairie \$11.50, Richond \$15.50, St. Louis \$15, St. Louis prairie \$9, Memphis \$15, Nashville \$16, Providence benefit to pastures, which were generally \$19.50, New Orleans \$17.50, New Orleans prairie \$9.50.

A sample bale of the first new timothy hav of the season was exhibited on the floor of the New Orleans Board of Trade on June 25. The bale was classed "choice" and was one of a consignment of 387 bales received on Tuesday over the Illinois Central Railroad, by a Kansas City, Mo., shipper. The above consignment was five days earlier than for the first shipment of 1901. Among the various reports of the cor-

respondents of the Hay Trade Journal we gather the following:

In New York State the crop will be a good average, and with favorable weather for curing will make a good showing. Jefferson County reports large crop with a very large proportion of clover-mixed hay. The northwestern part of the State (that is, Rochester points), the crop is very good indeed. In the southwestern part the crop is a little short.

As a whole, the crop throughout New York State will be uneven in quantity, acthan an average cutting, with the larger rains of the first half of the month. The crop, and necessarily must look to the East York show less timothy than last year, with straw.

and Southeast for an outlet; and, as these a larger per cent. of mixed, while the total tonnage will no doubt equal the average. In Ohio the reports seem to show that timothy hay will equal 50 per cent. of the

crop, clover and clover-mixed 25 per cent. Old hav all gone from most sections. some places there is still 10 per cent. of old hay to go to market. In Michigan only 5 to 10 per cent. of old hay is left over. Dealers about here have made up the fol-

lowing condition of the market: Michigan. full average crop, quality excellent, much better than last year; Ohio, average crop, quality excellent, better than last year: New York, average crop, quality excellent, better than last year excepting in a ing as the highest prices for hay in the few localities in the central part markets mentioned under date of July 4: of the State, where it is light, weedy, \$20, Jersey City \$19. Philadelphia \$16.50; Ontario, full average crop, quality ex-Pittsburg \$14.75, Pittsburg prairie \$10, Kan-Maine, Vermont, Quebec and New Brunswick hardly up to the average in quantity, but of much better quality than last year. The local crop in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and northern New Hampshire is lighter than last year and rather poor in quality. In Kennebec and Lincoln Counties, Me., correspondents report the crop fifteen per cent. short. Hay crop in eastern Massachusetts is quite light. The southern part of Connecticut promises to be short, as compared with last year.

A fair hay crop seems to be assured in the Province of Quebec, although it will not be as heavy as that of last year. The crop will be largely timothy. Of course a good deal depends upon the condition in which it is harvested. The pastures are looking well in Quebec, to the satisfaction of the dairying interest. There seem to be ample supplies of the old hay crop left over to meet all requirements between now and the time when the new crop will be available. The unusually cool weather for June along with the copious showers rather improved the hay crop.

At New York city total receipts for last week were 9853 tons, as against 9013 tons the week before, while the same week a year ago the receipts were 7098 tons, receipts of straw 600 tons, export in bales 19,961.

Receipts of hay in Boston for the past week were 664 cars of hay, 308 cars of part clover-mixed, medium and poor hay, which were billed for export; also 18 cars of straw. The corresponding week last year

The Department of State is in receipt of a ommunication from the Consular Office at London, in which complaint is made of the manner in which the American apples are packed. The dealers and commission merchants in England admire the Canadian system of packing, and desire to know if it is not possible for Americans to pack their apples in the same manner. It is believed that by so doing the demand for best quality American apples, as well as prices, will

The Canadian system in vogue is the grading and stamping of all apples by government officials. All barrels sent out without the stamp renders the sender liable to a fine of \$1 for each barrel.

Mr. Frederick V. Coville, the botanist of the Department of Agriculture, has left Washington on a tour of exploration in the far Northwest Pacific coast States. He expects to be absent from this city for a period of over two months, during which time he hopes to explore the botanical conditions of Crater Lake in the forest reserve recently established, and also to investigate the botanical plants used by the Klamath Indians as food.

A LITTLE OFF THE TOP. Attic Wisdom at First Hands for House Owners, House Renters, House Builders and House Designers.

We have just received a book overrunning with practical suggestions about houses,—particularly about roofs and all kinds of roofing,—rich in interesting historical matter and artistic illustration. Its title is "A Fifty-Year Roof."

This book is issued by American Tin Plate Company for general distribution. It treats incidentally of M F Roofing Tin, the Norristown New Method ternes and U. S. Eagle ternes; but he greater part of its forty-eight pages is devoted to technical information that every house builder, designer, owner or renter should have at hand at all times. One chapter, " How to Construct a Tin Roof," contains many suggestions of in-estimable value, and many facts familiar only to experienced builders. Following this are nearly fifty accurate tables and formulas of sizes, weights, gauges and measurements, needful in ing and repairing.

The cover of this book is very artistic in beautiful colorings and very novel in arrangement, part of the design being an actual sheet of the famous M. F. tin, showing the trademark as it is stamped on the genuine

Anybody that lives in a house or helps to make Tin Plate Company, 1211 Carnegie building, Pitts-

Literature.

" Mrs. Tree," by Laura E. Richards, one of the new books published by Dana Estes Company, Boston, is another one of those nteresting and highly entertaining addiions to Mrs. Richards' most complete series of works. This author has written some very entertaining stories, among them "Captain January," "Aarie," "Melody," etc. It is needless to state that she has nany warm friends among our readers. 'Mrs. Tree" is a very interesting tale, and with its seventeen chapters on adventure is sure to prove fascinating. The illustrations are of the finest order, and are very clever sketches of the character of the book. Mrs. Richards deserves the credit of being able to present her subjects with much cleverness and interest. Old Mrs. Tree is a most interesting character, sitting in her familiar easy chair before the fire knitting. Miss Phæbe and Tommy Candy, Solomon, his grandfather, are pictured very eleverly, and the introduction of a new postmaster in Miss Penny's shop are all very entertaining bits of description. This book is sure to be mong the best of Mrs. Richards.
"Scarlet and Hyssop," by E. F. Benson

and published by D. Appleton Company, New York, is a novel of much entertainment. Mr. Benson's other works, such as "Luck of the Vails," Mammon & Co.,
"DoDo" and the "Rubicon," which were very kindly received, are similar in general description to this new book, but we think Mr. Benson has developed his characters nuch better and made his story of greater interest than any of his previous works. This novel contains much originality, and is sure to be interesting and will make pleasant reading.

"Five Little Peppers Abroad," by Margaret Sidney, author of "Five Little Peppers and How They Grew," illustrated by Fanny Y. Corey and published by Lothrop Publishing Company, Boston, is one of the best of these works. This very newest of the Pepper stories is just as charming as the other famous books that have preceded it in the series. It takes mother Pepper,now mother Fisher,-the little doctor, Polly and Phronsie over seas, with Grandpapa King, Jaspar and Parson and Mrs. Henderson. There in new scenes and new experiences the brightness, the wit, the kindliness, the keen knowledge of child nature that have made all the Pepper books so irresistible are just as conspicuous as they have been in the Pepper stories at home. The book is sure to be a large seller and will be a very popular one among the young people.

"The Gate of the Kiss," by John W. Harding, a book published by Lothrop Pubtishing Company, and illustrated by George Varrien, is a romance in the days of Heze-kiah, King of Judah. This story picturesquely reproduces the court life of Eastern civilization among the Jews and Assyrians, with all its pomp and splendor and corruption, its dramatically contrasted high and low, its clashing good and evil. Great historical figures like Hezekiah, Isaiah and Sennacherib enliven it. It s written in a robust, full-colored style befitting this theme. It has no dull spots, and is a happy change from the nothing doing," anæmic kind of realistic fiction. The book is exceedingly popular and especially well gotten up and with its many beautiful illustrations is sure to attract a large number. Like all the books of this house it is typographically very fine. Admirers of William Black will find en-

joyment in reading the pages of the Sir Wemyss Reid's story of that deservedly popular English novelist's life. Writers of the Victorian era did not endure the pecuniary hardships, which characterized some of their predecessors in the literary history of England. Black was fortunate in this respect. His wants were supplied from birth, and success as a man of letters came early. He first embarked in a journalistic career, and represented the London Morning Star during the seven weeks war (1866), following the Prussian army in its advance into Austria. As a result of this experience he became an ardent admirer of everything German, which is one of the characteristics of his books. It was while he was on the staff of the Daily News that he attained fame as a novelist. After writing works which met with little favor with public or critics, Black resorted to the experiment of securing the publication of an anonymous novel, "A Daughter of Heth," in the hopes of obtaining the unbiassed pinion of the reviewers, especially that of the Saturday Review, whose scorehing criticisms had stung him. The story came out in the Glasgow Herald and was later published in book form without the name of the author attached thereto. The result surpassed Black's fondest expectations. The Saturday Review was the first to give it unstinted praise, and approbation from that paper was a passport to fame. Success was his, and with the royalties he proceeded to purchase some of the "good things of this life." His biographer does not think, however, that he was in the least spoiled. "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," "A Princess of Thule," "Three Feathers" and "Madcap Violet" followed in rapid succession. A novel a year was, in fact, the result of his literary labors thereafter, but the work showed no trace of haste. Black visited America in 1876, and at a dinner party in New York he was toasted by a venerable but badly informed toastmaster as "the author of Lorna Doone." Sir Wemyss appears to be thoroughly informed concerning Black's every-day life, and no feature of his career which is of public interest is omitted. There is, of course, the inevitable correspondence, but only those letters which are of some significence are given. We have a kindly, sympathetic pen picture of Black, in which there is much to admire, and little or nothing to shatter ideals. His books reflect the man to a considerable degree, and his death on Dec. 10, 1898, in his fifty-seventh year, was as generally regretted by his host of readers in this country as in England. [New York Harper & Brothers.

The series of old Boston cuts now appearing in these columns have been kindly loaned by the publishers of the Boston Budget, and were taken from the Old Boston Number of that publication, June 1, 1902. Copies of this numhouses would be benefited by reading "A Fifty Year Roof," and may have a copy free by sending address to W. C. Cronemeyer, agent American ber can be had by sending 25 cents to the Ploughman office.

hards, one ana Estes of those lete series tten some Melody," t she has readers. n adventing. The st order, tches of Irs. Richg able to cleverness a most inr familiar ing. Miss verly, and

tertaining sure to be Company, entertain-, such as n & Co., hich were n general we think characters greater inorks. This and is sure pleasant by Mar-

tmaster in

ittle Pepstrated by Lothron ne of the newest of ning as the eeded it in Pepper,l Parson iew scenes s, the wit, e of child per books icuous as stories at irge seller

John W. hrop Pubby George of Hezery pietuof Eastern Assyrians. and corsted high and evil. Hezekiah, all-colored as nodull from the d of real-

mong the

ngly pop-and with the books very fine. l find enof the Sir deservedly Vriters of the pecuized some y history te in this rom birth. me early. tic career, rning Star i), followthis exadmirer of was while

News that fter writfavor with to the exof Heth,' unbiassed lly that of ching criticame out was later thout the l thereto. fondest exew was the and approassport to the royalome of the biographer was in the ventures of

e," "Three

ear was, in

bors there-

no trace of

1876, and at

was toasted

d toastmas-

oone." Sir y informed life, and of public incourse, the only those ficence are athetic pen is much to to shatter n to a conon Dec. 10, was as genreaders in New York:

ston cuts columns d by the n Budget, Old Bos-

blication, his numg 25 cents Doultry.

Duck Raising.

Pekin and Aylesbury ducks raised on the farm are profitable above all other breeds, with preference given as a rule to the first. They are not only hardy and comparatively easy to raise, but they reach a heavy weight in a short time. They mature earlier than any other breed, and a pair of them well matured will weigh twenty pounds. Not only this, but their flavor is delicious, and winds and early frosts, but nothing serious, they make excellent table birds. For this and on the whole the crop is looking better reason the demand for them is good in all than a year ago at this time. our markets and they outsell all other breeds. When plucked and exhibited for

sale they have an attractive appearance. Good Pekin ducks are good layers, if one considers this point, and one will lay all the way from one hundred to 125 eggs in a season. In breeding them, however, care should as good, if not better, than a year ago. be taken to select the best for raising young ducks. The stock is apt to run down quite rapidly unless one uses good methods to keep the standard high. Usually the first an increase of 10 per cent. over last year—of which 45 per cent. were Yellow Globes, 35 per cent. red and 20 per cent. white. At and best matured ducks of the previous sea- seeding time the fields were very dry, and son should be kept for breeding purposes, and not sold in the market. In this way one is sure of a good standard of birds. A point in favor of the Pekin is that it will thrive very thin and backward, and it is doubtful almost as well away from a pond or if Hardin County will produce as many swimming water as near it. However, a onions as a year ago when the crop was little water for them to flounder around very short. in is good for them, and tends to keep them in better health. A good many farms have low, swampy land where an excellent duck pond could be made at little expense. By digging out a little each season such a hollow could be made suitable for a duck pond. Even if there was no brook or spring in it water would collect there from rains and make a pond lukewarm water helps. Pennsylvania. Annie C. Webster.

Timely Poultry Tips.

Plenty of shade now. Bushes and trees make it. Such places are cooler than shed shade, where lack of free circulation of air makes it very warm.

Every day or two spade up some ground in a shady spot for the flock to dust in. Keep the drinking vessels clean. Wash them out every evening and scald them out at least once a week. Replenish the water supply several times a day. Don't pour

fresh water into the vessels, but throw out

all the stale water and renew entirely with

the fresh. Look after the frail or puny chicks. Don't trampled or crowded by robust, frisky growing youngsters.

Many of the vegetable wastes from the table are just the thing for little chicks. Mince them up fine and note how the chirpers enjoy them.

The broods that hatch out in June, if well cared for, will produce pullets that will lay are being plowed under. in early spring or late winter, when the egg product is bringing good prices. In broods profitable.

Don't lose your enthusiasm and lessen is more necessary than at any other time done. in the poultry yard. The flock "suffers" Rep. with unusual hot weather, and every effort state the acreage seeded there was about 600 possible should be observed that will make acres-being an increase over last year of them more comfortable.

the usual troubles as well in hot weather as White. Some damage done by wind, blight at any other season.

and guarantee them to hatch any certain per cent. You never know how the matrict some 125 acres were seeded, but our chine is going to run or how improperly it correspondent advises us that the entire is going to be managed. The eggs you sell crop was drowned out, and is an utter failmay be above the average percentage of ure. About Knox, where a small acreage is fertility, but improper handling will get grown, the outlook is reported poor, wind poor results. This is often proved by the and wet weather destroying one-fourth of hens hatching out on an average twelve out the crop. At Albion some 150 acres were of thirteen, and the eggs from the same seeded, an increase of 100 acres over last of thirteen, and the eggs from the same hens resulting unsatisfactorily when used year. Wind has thinned the onions some, in full supply at \$1.65 to \$1.85 for eight in the incubator.

The poultryman who does not take interest enough to keep things neat and tidy never gets but a few rounds up the ladder of success.

adopted poultry raising as an occupation four days and nights, and the crop is all suitable to his ideas, finds out he's got under water.

accidents.-Baltimore Sun.

borticultural.

Onion Crop Prospect.

In New York: Madison County-Acreage seeded about 1000, being an increase of about six per ent. over a year ago; mostly Yellow Globe bauvers, with a small scattering acreage of Red Globes. A great deal of re-

and generally the condition of the crop favorable,-probably as bad as a year

ngston County-Two hundred and and white 50 to 75 cents a basket. Rhubarb acres seeded, being an increase of 2 cents a pound and mushrooms 75 cents 10 acres over last year, of which two- to \$1.

dred acres seeded, about the same as last season, of which three-fourths are Red Globes, balance Yellow. Some little damage from wind and poor seed. However, our correspondent reports that the crop is looking well, and conditions generally more favorable than a year ago.

In Ohio: Wayne-Medina Counties — Acreage 500 -about the same as last year-of which two-thirds are Yellow Globe and onewinds and early frosts, but nothing serious,

Lake County-Acreage in entire district estimated 800 to 1000 acres-being an increase of about 10 per cent.—nearly all Yellow Globes. Some little damage from wind and some washed out, but as a whole our correspondents report the crop in good condition,

Hardin County-About 1100 acres seeded,

Lucas County-One hundred and sixty acres seeded-an increase of fifty acres over last year-of which three-fourths are yellow. balance Red Globes. Some little damage by wind and considerable complaint of seed not germinating well, making the onions rather a thin stand. Conditions of erop hardly as favorable as last season.

Wyandot County-Estimated acreage 240, for a part of the year. In hatching duck eggs chicken hens should be used, or an tion being to Yellow Globe. Considerable incubator. It requires nearly a week longer destruction by wireworms and wind, but as for the duck eggs to hatch, and during the a whole looking much better than last year fourth week sprinkling them daily with when the condition of the crop was very

> Trumbull County and the adjoining district in Pennsylvania report a small increase in acreage and the crop in better condition than last year. Nearly all Yellow Globes. Michigan is the one onion-growing State which this season has apparently been immune from wind storms or other destruction to the onion crop, nearly all our correspondents reporting the crop in good condition. At Chelsea the outlook is better than a year ago, and a like condition exists in the Mason district. It is estimated that the acreage of the State is ten to fifteen per cent. greater than a year ago, and about equally divided between Red and Yellow

In Wisconsin: In the Green Bay District let them run with the others. If you will persist in keeping them, give them a chance by themselves where they cannot be transpled or arranged by the selection of the control of the cont Globes, balance Yellow. Some damage reported from onion maggot, though otherwise the crop is promising well. About Shiocton our correspondent predicts that the onions will not exceed half a crop, the continuous wet weather permitting the weeds to get such a start that some fields

In Chicago District: About 500 acres egg product is bringing good prices. In seeded, 50 per cent. being Yellow, balance fact, good care results in making July about equal of Red and White onions. It is estimated that the acreage put out originallywas one-third greater than last season, your strictly business methods as the mer- though our correspondent advises us that cury runs up. Eternal vigilance when the one-half of the crop has been destroyed by thermometer registers above the 90° mark wind and wet weather. No re-seeding

Reports from the Nappanee (Ind.) district 100 acres-70 per cent, of which are Yellow Remember that dampness in coops causes Globes," the balance being both Red and and continuous wet weather, although the Don't sell eggs for incubator purposes crop is reported to be in as good condition but as a whole they are promising well. 'At Fort Wayne a small acreage was seeded, but this has been reduced one-fourth by wind storms. Since making the above report news has reached us from the Nappanee district that it has been raining there for the Nappanee district that it has been raining the nappanee district that it has been raining there for the Nappanee district that it has been raining there for the Nappanee district that it has been raining there for the Nappanee district that it has been raining the nappanee district that it has been raining the nappanee district that the Nappanee district that th

It is cruelty to oblige the hens to roost on Massachusetts also reports a considerable cents, smoked shoulders 114 cents, lard 124 cents, high roosts at this-and, as a matter of fact, increase in acreage, and complains more or high roosts at this—and, as a matter of fact, for other reasons—any other season of the year.

skinned hams 15½ cents, sausage 11 cents, frankfurt sausage 11 cents, boiled hams also of poor seed causing a considerable to the property of t Don't try to keep a lot of young chicks of amount of re-seeding. Rhode Island advices various ages running in the same yards unless you desire to invite trouble and costly state that the acreage in that State has less you desire to invite trouble and costly fallen off 25 to 40 per cent., as compared pails 13½ cents, pressed nam 14½ cents, raw leaf lard 12½ cents, rendered leaf lard 12½ cents, rendered leaf lard 12½ cents, pork tongues \$23.50, loose with last year, and that the crop at present salt pork 124 cents, briskets 13 cents, sausage is not looking as well as expected. Vermont reports a moderate increase in acreage, but from destruction by cut worms and extent, and constantly throws columns of water other causes is not looking as well as a year to vast heights, some of them ascending three ago.-Circular Jerome B. Rice Seed Com- hundred feet, with clouds of steam which go

Vegetables in Boston Market. There is a lively business in vegetables week a year ago the exports included 414,176 pounds of butter, 99,998 pounds of cheese and during the forenoon, and some stirring in eeding done, some estimating as high as the afternoon, but not as lively. The new wo-thirds. Heavy winds and excessive order that the wagons shall not stay in the erzing early in the season, followed by street seems to check the buyers from subearly in the season, followed by and intimous wet weather, which has made urban markets, and some from nearby and 123 to London.

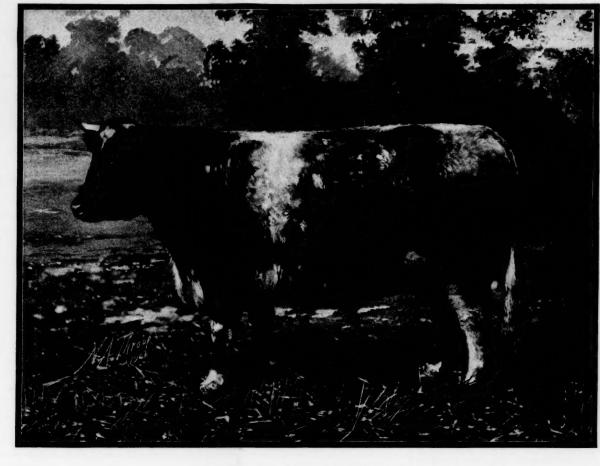
—The total shipments of boots and show and intimous wet weather, which has made urban markets. Prices are a little easier small markets. Prices are a little easier than last week. Beets still at 90 cents to from Boston this week have been 85,682 cases \$1 a box. Carrots at \$2 a box or \$2.50 against 75,963 cases last week; corresponding to \$2.75 a hundred bunches. Parsnips are no better than a year ago, when it was \$1 a box. Carrots at \$2 a box or \$2.50 done for a while. Flat turnips sell at 50 20 per cent. is reported, but like the adbarrel. Onions are in good supply. Some for several days past, and is fully one cent higher than last week. Strictly choice Western are bunches, Bermuda \$1.85 to \$2.25 a crate, Egyptian \$2.50 a sack, but nearly done, Ken-tucky \$2.75 to \$3 a barrel, and New Orleans ground; some fields have been plowed Egyptian \$2.50 a sack, but nearly done, Kentucky \$2.75 to \$3 a barrel, and New Orleans \$1.25 to \$1.35 a bag. Leek are 50 cents a dozen bunches and chives 75 cents. Radishes dozen bunches and entires to county—Estimated acreage 1000, small bunch to 50 cents a large bunch. Egg

dozen bunches and entires to county—Estimated acreage 1000, small bunch to 50 cents a large bunch. Egg

email bunch to 50 cents a large bunch. Egg out 150 greater than last year. With small bunch to 50 cents a large bunch. Egg exception of the district about Ontario plants from \$1.50 to \$1.75 a case. Native plants from \$1.50 to \$1.55 a case.

plants from \$1.50 to \$1.55 a c able condition than a year ago, when to \$1.50 for No. 2, Southern 50 cents a basvery bad. The onions are somewhat ket. Hothouse tomatoes 10 to 15 cents a on the ground and quite weedy. pound and Southern \$1.25 to \$1.50 a carrier. Marrow squash \$1 to \$1.50 a barrel crate

are Red Globes, one-third Yellow Some 30 acres blown out and some stock to bring \$1 a barrel or \$5 a hundred. te from maggot. Excessive wet Cauliflowers are scarce at \$1.25 to \$1.50 a from maggot. Excessive wet cauliflowers are scarce at \$1.25 to \$1.50 a outlook is now fairly good, with no fields yet seen the condition of the crop at this time beet greens 15 to 20 cents. Lettuce fair to beet greens 15 to 20 cents. Lettuce fair to continue the condition of the crop at this time beet greens 15 to 20 cents. Lettuce fair to continue the condition of the crop at this time beet greens 15 to 20 cents. Lettuce fair to continue the condition of the crop at this time beet greens 15 to 20 cents. Lettuce fair to continue the condition of the crop at this time beet greens 15 to 20 cents. Lettuce fair to continue the condition of the crop at this time beet greens 15 to 20 cents. Lettuce fair to continue the condition of the crop at this time beet greens 15 to 20 cents.



SCOTCH BRED SHORTHURN, MARY 14th Owned by E. S. Kelly, Esq.

\$2.25 to \$2.50 for fair to good. Bliss white \$2.25 and red \$2 to \$2.25.

Domestic and Foreign Fruits.

Old apples are quiet; but 855 barrels came in last week, while a year ago only 389 barrels were received. Ben Davis sold at \$4 to \$4.50, and Russets at \$4 to \$5.50, No. 2 \$2.50 to \$3.50, Norfolk green at 75 cents to \$1.25 a basket, and Maryland or Delawares 50 to 75 cents a basket, or 50 cents to \$1 a bushel crate. Georgia peaches 75 cents to \$1.50 a carrier as to variety. Florida Le Conte pears \$4 to \$5 a barrel. Cherries at 8 cents a pound for large dark and 6 cents for red or white. Native strawberries nearly done at 8 to 12 cents, and some western New York at 8 to 14 cents. Delaware blackberries, cul- or ancestry. vated 6 to 10 cents a box, and small at 4 to 7 cents. Blueberries, native 14 to 18 cents, 7 cents. Blueberries, native 14 to 18 cents, Pennsylvania 12 cents, and Carolina 9 to 10

July 6, caused much damage in several counties. Rivers overflowed and houses, barns and live cents. Raspberries 5 to 8 cents a pint, 3 to 4 cents a cup. Currants 7 to 8 cents a quart for large, and 4 to 5 cents for small. Gooseberries 6 to 8 cents a quart. Muskmelon 50 cents to \$1.25 a crate. Watermelons in good supply, a few large selling at \$28 to \$30 per supply, a few large selling at \$28 to \$30 per large supply, a few large at \$20 to \$25, and small large supply. There are reports of sales of dishormed grades of Released to Supply, a few large supply at \$28 to \$30 per large supply. The Chicago quadratic large strength supply at \$28 to \$30 per large supply at \$28 to \$30 per large supply. The Chicago quadratic large supply at \$28 to \$30 per large supply at \$30 per for large, and 4 to 5 cents for small. Goose-

seedlings 150, 176 and 200 counts, \$3.75; 216 counts \$2.25 to \$2.50. Rodi, full boxes \$4.50, half boxes \$2.50. Sorrento, 160 counts \$3 and 200 counts \$250. Lemons, Maoiri fancy \$250 to \$4.75. Mossing and Polesmon forms. \$4 to \$4.75. Messina and Palermo fancy \$3.75, choice \$3.50, common \$3. Figs scarce at 12 cents and dates at 4 cents. Bananas hands. No. 1 \$1.75 to \$2.25 and No 2 \$1.25 to \$1.50.

-Hay continues firm: straw steady; milifeed spring bran, to ship, \$20.50@20.75; winter, \$21.25@ 21.50; middlings, \$23@25; mixed feed, \$23@24; red

in pails 12% to 13% cents, hams 14% to 14% cents, bolognas 101 cents, pressed ham 141 cents, ray meat 101 cents, country dressed hogs 94 cents.

—In Rotomahona, New Zealand, there is a immense geyser which covers an area an acre in

much higher. - The exports from the port of Boston for the week ended July 5 included 108,895 pounds of cheese and 227,980 pounds of oleo. For the same

64,600 pounds of oleo.

—The exports of dairy products from New York for the week ending July 5 were 3046 pack ages of butter, of which 2933 went to Liverpool

2,171.873 cases in 1901.

-The egg market has been gaining strength average range is 18½ to 19½ cents. Fair to good lots range from 17 to 18 cents. Buyers are disspell of weather sets in fancy fresh eggs will go year a shortage of 28,388 cases as compared with last year. The outlook for the held stock appears brighter every week.

Our correspondent, H. M. Porter, writes as follows from Tilton, N. H., under date of July 8: "Farm matters in the counties of southern New Hampshire are much the same as generally re-ported from the Eastern States. Some fears have been expressed concerning the grass crop, which the late rains have largely dispelled. The prime 10 to 25 cents a dozen. Asparagus uniformly fine. Every peach tree is bearing and nearly done at \$4 to \$5 a box of 3 dozen.

—This is a record year for immigrants at the port of Boston. Of the nationalities represented in this year's figures the Scandinavians lead with 13,858. Then come the Italians, 8932; Irish, 7009 English, 4112; Finns, 2897; Scotch, 831; Germans, 482; Hebrews, 360; Poles, 344 and Dutch, 122. Only one Chinaman has entered here, and only one immigrant has come from India.

—A portion of the bean crop in western New York has been destroyed by the recent heavy storm. A shortage had been reported before the storm. Prices of beans have been advanced considerably.

-- New Hampshire's fourth annual Old Home Week will begin Aug. 16 and end Aug. 24. During that week the State will keep open doors, and all natives of New Hampshire, and all claiming descent from her loins are heartily and cordially invited to return and spend one day in the place made hallowed by associations of birth

-Cloudburst and floods in western New York, stock swept away. Losses in hay and crops. Wires down, and difficulty in establishing communication with various small towns.

hundred, but more at \$20 to \$25, and small at \$12 to \$15. Pineapples plenty, Indian River, 24 counts \$2.25 to \$2.50 a case, others

California 82 to \$2.50, Cuban \$2 to \$2.25. California Texas cattle and grassy native stock.

to \$2.50.

Only a light supply of oranges. Late Valencias 150, 176 and 200 counts choice, \$4.25 a box, 126 and 250 counts \$2.75, and 300 counts \$3.50. St. Michels about 25 cents extra

—The broom corn market has been dull for many months, but is now much excited by a prospect of a shortage of thirty to thirty-five per cent. and a possibility of advance of the brush to counts \$3.50. St. Michels about 25 cents extra

West Waldo, Liberty.

Washington County, Pembroke.

Shapleigh and Acton, Acton.

Ossipee Valley Union, Cornish.

Springvale A. & M. Association.

—For the week the arrivals of beef in Boston were larger than for the previous week, being week a year ago, 130 cars for Boston and 114 cars for export, a total of 244 cars.

Chemung County Agricultural, Elmira.

Collinhoid County Agricultural, County Agricultural, Elmira.

Collinhoid County Agricultural, County A our Connecticut correspondents give the sun out of the some way so as to keep the sun out of the some way so as to house during the hot days it will make a material difference in the night temperature.

insects or other causes, and the crop in material difference in the night temperature.

insects or other causes, and the crop in material difference in the night temperature.

sects, nong cut \$23, meaning and \$22.50, lean ends \$24.50, bean pork \$19.50 to \$20, fresh better condition than at this time last year.

sects or other causes, and the crop in better condition than at this time last year. cents, loins 15 to 22 cents.

State and County Fairs.

Chicago Live Stock	Nov.
Illinois, Springfield	Sept. Oct.
Indiana, Indianapolis	
Iowa, Des Moines	
Manitoba, Winnipeg	July Aug.
Massachusetts Horticulture	
Michigan, Pontiac	Sept.
Minnesota, Hamlin	
Nebraska, Lincoln	
New Hampshire, Concord	Aug. 26-
New Jersey Interstate, Trenton	Sept.
New York, Syracuse	
North Carolina, Raleigh	
Nova Scotia, Halifax	
Ohio, Columbus	
Oregon, Portland	
Pennsylvania, Bethlehem	
Pennsylvania Horticultural, Philadel	
Philadelphia Live Stock	
St. Louis, St. Louis	
South Carolina, Columbia	Oct. Nov.
South Carolina Interstate, Charleston	
South Dakota, Yankton	
Texas, Dallas	
Texas International, San Antonio	
Toronto Industrial	
Vermont, Rutland	
Vermont, Concord	
Wisconsin, Milwaukee	
MASSACHUSETTS.	

	Wisconsin, Milwaukee	Sept.
1	WASSAGING TO THE	
r	MASSACHUSETTS.	
,	Amesbury and Salisbury, Amesbury	Sept. 23-25
8	Barnstable, Barnstable	
1	Berkshire, Pittsfield	
9	Blackstone Valley, Uxbridge	
1	Bristol, Taunton	
	Deerfield Valley, Charlemont	Sept. 11-12
-	Essex, Peabody	Sept. 16-18
	Franklin, Greenfield	Sept. 17-18
,	Hampden East, Palmer	
t	Hampshire, Amherst	
)	Hampshire and Franklin, Northampton	
)	Highland, Middleffeld	Sept. 3-4
t	Hillside, Cummington	Sept. 23-24
1	Hingham, Hingham	Sept. 23-24
	Hoosac Valley, North Adams	
,	Housatonic, Great Barrington	Sept. 24-25
	Manufacturers' Ag'l, North Attleboro	Oct. 7-9
3	Marshfield, Marshfield	Aug. 27-29
:	Martha's Vineyard, West Tisbury	
7	Middlesex North, Lowell	Sept. 11-13
	Middlesex South, Framingham	Sept. 16-17
ı	Nantucket, Nantucket	Aug. 20-21
	Oxford, Oxford	Sept. 4-5
,	Plymouth, Bridgewater	Sept. 10-12
,	Spencer, Spencer	Sept. 18-19
1	Union, Blandford	Sept. 10-11
	Weymouth, South Weymouth	Sept. 25-27
)	Worcester, Worcester	
	Worcester East, Clinton	
	Worcester Northwest, Athol	Sept. 1-2

Parsley 25 cents a bushel and romaine 50 to 60 cents a dozen. Mint 35 to 40 cents a dozen and water cress 35 to 40 cents. Native string beans \$1.25 to \$1.50 a box and Southern slow of sale at 25 to 50 cents a basket. Native green peas \$1.75 to \$2.25 a bushel, as to variety and quality.

—The exports of live stock and Green quarters of beef from Boston; 1735 cattle, 170 sheep, 605 quarters of beef from New York; 945 cattle, 500 sheep from Baltimore; 400 quarters of beef from Philadelphia; a total from all ports of beef from Philadelphia; a total from all ports of beef from Philadelphia; a total from all ports of beef from Philadelphia; a total from all ports of this 1178 cattle, 500 sheep, 370 quarters of beef. Of this 1178 cattle, 500 sheep, 370 quarters of beef to Durham Agricultural, Lewiston.

Sept. 1-5 Bb. Maine State Agricultural, Lewiston.

Sept. 1-5 Bb. Maine State Pomological.

Androscoggin County, Livermore Falls.

Androscoggin County, Livermore Falls.

Androscoggin County, Livermore Falls.

Androscogogin County, Houlton.

Arocstock County, Houlton.

Arocstock County, Houlton.

Sept. 16-18 County, Gorham.

Sept. 16-18 County, Gorham.

Sept. 16-18 County, Gorham. Gloncester S
Lake View Park, East Sebago
Franklin County, Farmington S
North Franklin, Phillips
Hancock County Agricultural, Bluehill S
Hancock County Fair Association, Ellsworth
Northern Hancock, Amberst
Elen Agricultural, Edon ...Sept. 9-11 ..Sept. 18-20 Eden Agricultural, Eden .. Sept. 24, 2 Kennebec County, Readfield ... Sept. 23-25
South Kennebec, South Windsor Sept. 16-18
ittston Agricultural and Trotting Park
Association, East Pittston Sept. 9-10
North Knox, Union Sept. 23-25
Lincoln County, Damariscotta Sept. 30-0et. 2
Bristol, Bristol Mills Sept. 32-25 Oxford County, South Paris... Riverside Park Association, Bethel... West Oxford, Fryeburg ... Sept. 30-Oct. 2 Androscoggin Valley, Canton ... Northern Oxford, Andover Penobscot County, Hampden
West Penobscot, Exeter Sept. 30-0
North Penobscot
East Eddington Farmers' Club, East Eddington, Richmond Farmers' Chib, Richmo Somerset County, Anson East Somerset, Hartland Somerset Central, Skowhegan Waldo County, Belfast Waldo and Penobscot, Monroe Sept. 16-18 North Waldo, Unity. West Waldo, Liberty Sept. 10, Aug. 19-21 counts \$3.50. St. Michels about 25 cents extra
for some counts. Mediterranean sweets and
for the third time.

Springvale A. & M. Association, Springvale A.
North Berwick Agricultural, N. Berwick... Sept. 16-18

Rochester, Rochester NEW YORK. Hornellsville Farmers' Club, Hornellsville, Aug. 25-29 Cambridge Valley Agricultural Society and Stock Breeders Association, Cambridge, Aug. 26-29 Albany County Agricultural Society and — Muttons and lambs are rather dull, but little changed: Lambs 11 to 13 cents, Eastern 12 to 15 cents, yearlings 7½ to 8 cents, muttons 5½ to 7½ cents, veals 6 to 10 cents, fancy and Brightons 9½ to 10½ cents.

— Choice beef is firmer with some fancy sides bringing better than 12 cents, but light and grass beef is dull and easier. Extra sides 11½ to 12 Franklin County Agricultural, Malone Sept. 23-2

Fulton County Agricultural, Johnstown Sept. 1-4 Genesee County Agricultural, Batavia Sept. 22-25 Siagara County Agricultural, Rockport. Sept. 19-30 Oneida County Agricultural, Rome. Sept. 22-36 Ag'l Exposition of Onondaga, Syracuse. June 18-21 Ontario County Agricultural, Canandaigaa Sept. 18-20 Orange County Agricultural, Middletown. Sept. 16-19 Otsego County Agricultural, Cooperstown. Sept. 22-24 Putnam County Agricultural, Carmel ...

Putnam County Agricuttural, Carmet. Aug. 29-29
Agri Society of Queens-Nassau Cos Mineola-Sept.23-27
Agricultural and Liberal Arts Society of Sept.9-12
Rensselaer County, Nassau. Sept. 9-12
Rensselaer County Agricultural and Horticultural Association, Orangeburgh.....Sept. 8-12 St. Lawrence County Agricultural, Canton Sept. 16-19 Saratoga County Agricultural, Ballston Spa. Aug. 18-22 Schoharie County Agricultural, Ballston Spa. Aug. 18-22 Schuyler County Agricultural, Watkins. Sept. 28-26. 19 Seneca County Agricultural, Watkins. Sept. 28-25 Steuben County Agricultural, Bath. Sept. 28-25 Steuben County Agricultural, Bath. Sept. 18-19 Sullivan County Agricultural, Monticello Aug. 28-29 Tioga County Agricultural, Monticello Aug. 28-29 Tioga County Agricultural, Owego. Sept. 24 Tompkins Co. Agril and Hortyl, thaca. Sept. 8-12 Uster County Agricultural, Ellenville. Aug. 28-29 Washington County Agricultural, between Sept. 28-28 Washington County Agricultural, between WALNUT COMMAN. WALNUT COMMAN.

ure of Westchester Co., White Plains Sept. 29-Oct. 4
Wyoming County Agricultural, Warsaw. Sept. 15-17
Yates County Agricultural, Penn Yan. Sept. 9-12
Cuba Fair and Raeing Association. Cuba. Sept. 9-12
Wellsville Fair Association. Wellsville Aug. 18-22
Binghamton Indus. Expo., Binghamton Sept. ..30-Oct. 3
Franklinville Agricultural and Driving Park
Association, Franklinville Aug. 26-29
Afton Driving Park Agri'l Asso., Afton Sept. 23-26
Shyaryide Agricultural Greene Sept. 9-26
Shyaryide Agricultural Greene The Columbia Agri, and Hort, Asso., HudsonSept.17-19
Catskill Mountain Agri'l, Margaretville ... Aug. 19-22
Deiaware Valley Agricultural, Walton ... Sept. 2-5
Sidney Fair Association, Sidney. Second week in Sept.
Shavertown Agricultural, Shavertown ... Aug. 26-28
Prattsville Hort'l and Agri'l, Prattsville ... Sept. 9-11
Cape Vincent Agricultural, Cape Vincent ... Sept. 9-12
Hemlock Lake Union Agri'l, Hemlock ... Sept. 30-Oct. 2
Boonville Fair Association, Boonville ... Sept. 25-25
Vernon Agricultural, Vernon ... Oct. 1 and 2
Phœnix Union Agricultural, West Phœnix ... Sept. 23-26
Gorham Agricultural, Reed Corners ... Oct. 2-4
Naples Union Agricultural, Naples ... Sept. 16-18
Sandy Creek, Richland, Orwell and Boylston Agricultural, Sandy Creek. ... Aug. 26-29

In every town and village may be had, the Axie that makes your horses glad.

Gouverneur Agrl and Mechn'l, Gouverneur, Aug. 20 2

Gouverneur Agrl and Mechn'l, Gouverneur, Aug. 25 ?
Oswegatchie Agricultural, Ogdensburg Sept. 2-4
The Racquerte Valley and St. Regis Valley
Horticultural and Agricultural, Potsdam Sept. 9-12
Cobleskill Agricultural, Cobleskill Sept. 22-25
Prattsburg Union Agr'l, Prattsburgh Sept. 23-25
Northern Steuben Agr'l, Toupsburg Sept. 23-25
Northern Tioga Agr'l, Newark Valley Aug. 28-25
Dryden Agricultural, 'Dryden Sept. 16-18
Union Agr'l and Horticul'l, Trumansburg Sept. 25-26
Glen Dale Union Agr'l, Pottersville Sept. 30-0ct. 3
The Warren County Fair, Warrensburgh Sept. 16-19
Newark Fair Association, Newark Oct. 2-5
Palmyra Union Agricultural, Palmyra Sept. 36-0ct. 2
Silver Lake Agr'l and Mec'l As'n, Perry Sept. 30-0ct. 2 Silver Lake Agr'l and Mec'l As'n, Perry Sept. 30-Oct. 2 Dundee Fair Association, Dundee. VERMONT. chester Centre Sept. 3-5
Caledonia Grange Fair, East Hardwick Sept. 3-7
Lyndonville Fair, Lyndonville Sept. 3-7 Caledonia Fair Ground Co., St. Johnsbury-Sept. 16-18 Ryegate and Wells River Valley Dairymen's Ryegate and Wells River Valley Dairymen's
Association, South Ryegate... Aug.
Frontier Agricultural Society, Canaan.... Sept. 17-1
Franklin County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, Sheldon Junction... Sept.
Lamoille Valley Fair Grounds Company, Morrisville... Sept. 23-25
Bradford Ag'l and Trotting Asso., Bradford...
Waits River Valley Ag'l, East Corinth... Sept. 15-20
Washington Agricultural, Washington... Sept. 15-20 Washington Agricultural, Washington Sept. 19-20 Orleans County Fair Association, Barton Sept. 9-12 Sept. 24-25 Sept. 16-17 Sept. 24-25

GRAVES' MANGE CURE

For Dogs, Cats, Horses, Cattle and Sheep. All Skin Diseases subject to can be cured by this valuable remedy. Also

GRAVES' MEDICATED SOAP

For Fleas and Lice for Dogs, Cats and Horses. Sure to kill them quick.

No. 11 PORTLAND STREET Boston, Mass.

(COLORAD()

GREAT ROCK IZTANA KAAIF

WHY? It is the only direct line to Colorado Springs and Manitou. It is the popular route to Denver. It has the best Dining Car Service. It has the finest equipment and most satisfactory schedule and in the

Rocky

Mountain Limited offers the best train, only one night,

offers the best train, only one night, Chicago to Colorado.

It leaves Chicago daily at 5.45 P. M. and arrives at Denver 8.45 P. M., Colorado Springs (Manitou) 8.30 P. M.

Another inducement to use the Rock Island will be the round trip rates of 825 Chicago to Colorado and 815 Missouri River points to Colorado effective this summer by that line. Ask for details and free books.

"Under the Turquoise Sky" gives the most fascinating description of Colorado.

"Camping in Colorado" has full de-tails for campers.

I. L. LOOMIS, N. E. P. A. 26 School Street, Boston, Mass.

POULTRY KEEPING. HOW TO MAKE \$500 A YEAR KEEPING POULTRY.

A 48-Page Illustrated Book, Telling How to Do It, and Ali About Profit able Poultry Raising.

WALNUT COMPANY, Box 3254, Boston, Mass.



CHARACTER ON HORSEBACK

Many a peculiar sight one sees on horse-back. Did it ever occur to you that a horse raced in this condition becomes very much overheated. The saddle with its weight rubs the back. Under the bridle and straps are little sore and chafed spots. Soothe and refresh by the use of Glosserine. Article

of great value in a stable.

C. N. CRITTENTON CO.,

115 Fulton St., New York.

ENGLAND AND ACRICULTURE

The tents are up at Camp Lakeville.

The dove of peace is again at home in Pawtucket.

launching at Fore River.

Who will be the Wellington of Wakefield's hard-pine worm?

Sometimes it is almost too warm work get ting to that cool place just out of town.

John Sullivan is now numerically greater in the Boston Directory than his rival, John Smith, but John L. Sullivan still remains unique and almost impersonal.

If Aguinaldo comes to Boston he will certainly be stared at on the streets; he will be stared at even if he comes in disguise. We have the habit even when we are not personally interested in the object of it.

We are inclined to thank Prof. Goldwin Smith for his remarks on our present tendency to deify force. The tendency is very evidently present, and, like all tendencies, it is a dangerous thing for the extremists.

The lecture course at the Old South offers its usual excellent menu; in fact, it would do no harm if a good many of the business offices in the neighborhood suspended operations long enough to attend the lectures. As a nation we are by no means universally up in our own history.

The Chief of Police of Manchester combines a sense of duty with a bit of tape. The automobilist may object to the combination, but the pedestrian would probably welcome it in various other sections of the country as well as Manchester.

In these days of hurry and excitement there is a certain relief in thinking of the American-Russian chess match now begun between one player at Canton, O., and another at Warsaw. The moves are being made by mail, and fourteen days are necessary for the exchange of each letter. The game itself is likely to take five years, which is certainly leisure enough to satisfy even a chess player.

plum trees to prevent the rot of fruit: One pound of carbonate of copper in forty gallons of water. Mix the carbonate with with the required amount of water. This is said to have proven an efficient remedy, is not injurious to the leaf of the tree or the ruin their business. But we wish to ruin health of those who eat the fruit, and very inexpensive. The time of applying it should be when the fruit is nearly grown, but has not begun to ripen.

We have not yet read of much damage done by the seventeen-year locust. While it is said that there may be a million of them on an acre, and 22,500 holes from which they have emerged have been found under one birch tree, they are reported by the experiment station at Geneva, N. Y., to be doing but little damage, excepting to tender twigs, vines and trees, which wither and die when the female lavs her eggs in them. A cutting and burning of all such trees should reduce their number by destroying the larva before they enter the ground. As they remain here but from five to six weeks, and then disappear for seventeen years, they are not the worst insect plague we have.

The value of topdressing after it has been mown in June or July does not consist entirely in the possibility of obtaining a second crop the same year, though with a wet season directly after the grass has been cut and the manure spread, this is often an important item. But then the ground is hard and does not cut into ruts by the cart wheels, and later rains may so fertilize the roots that they will not only withstand the severity of the winter, but prove most productive the next spring. We have seen land so treated yield double the crop the season after the manuring than it did the previous season. A sowing of grass seed and clover upon the thin places in newly sown land after this top-dressing helps much to make a thicker stand, especially if those places are harrowed over before the seed is sown. We would sow the grass seed in the fall and the clover in the spring, as early as possible. There are some soils in which clover comes so naturally that the seed need not be sown, and if there is a good showing of it in the spring it may be decided that the seed is from some previous crop that has grown there, and that no seed need be sown, but usually the crops that come in after the fall manuring are timothy, red-top and June grass, with possibly a little sweet vernal grass and some other of the wild grasses.

The proposed bill to allow a pension to those men who were conscripted into the Confederate Army, and deserted it to join the Union Army, and those who deserted the Union Army and later re-enlisted and served to obtain an honorable discharge, is not an unjust or unreasonable one. The who deserted the Confederate Army to join the Union forces were taking a double risk, the risk of the battlefield, and the risk of being shot as deserters if they were taken prisoners and recognized. Most of them were Union men from the first, at least those of the border States, as in West Virginia and Tennessee, but they had tried to remain neutral that they might protect their families. Of the other class we know but a few. One was with us when we left home. A few months later, during the time of McClellan's masterly inactivity around Washington, he learned that his mother was very ill, probably dying, and he applied for a furlough. His request was denied by the commanding general, and he took a furlough, reached home in time to see his mother and be present at her burial, then enlisted in a regiment from another State and served to the end of the war. If he is living and needs a pension, we hope he will get it. His offence was not much worse than that of the boy who plays truant from

The proclamation of ageneral amnesty in dom to the former insurgent leader does not those who were his followers, and we may the tyrannous conduct of which he was guilty, while trying to gain a place as presconquer or massacre all the white in- penters can get all the employment they de-

habitants, including American soldiers, who MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN could be found there. Now he wants those same soldiers to guard him against those whom he formerly commanded. Probably they will try to do so, but "the arm of revenge is long," says an old proverb, and we fear that not even American soldiers can protect him if he remains upon the island. Our future course there must be like our policy among the Indians of the northwest: first, to restrain them from mak-The sun came out just in time for the big ing war upon, or murdering in cold blocd, the whites who are among them; and next, to restrain them from war among themselves. If this policy has not always proved to be a success, at least we have succee in having a period of peace, and we hope for as good success there.

Nursery Tree Protection.

Nurserymen should find it to their interest to protect their buyers of trees from introducing inferior stock or infected stock on their farms, and I have found that the honest nurserymen who try to do this invariably get the best trade. Farmers and fruitgrowers should co-operate in trying to drive out of business, by neglecting them, those who deal in diseased stock or inferior grades A good many of the State legislators are passing laws now making it necessary for all nurserymen to register, and then to have their stock examined. In this way it is hoped to prevent the spread of noxious insects, blights and other tree and vine dis-

Some States are lax in this respect, and the trees sold in those States should be examined critically by buyers. The fact is, more harm has been done to the fruit busi by irresponsible nurserymen than most of us imagine. It was a commor practice a few years ago for such men to offer nursery stock that were not according to the variety advertised, but the purchaser could not tell this until several years had elapsed after planting.

When a fruit grower buys a certain variety of apple, peach, pear or plum tree it is exasperating to find that he has a totally different variety several years later. Not every purchaser is supposed to be able to distinguish one variety from another just by examining the stock. Therefore he must depend upon the honesty of the nurseryman. It is not sufficient to be told that the trees will be replaced at half price or at no cost. It is the time lost in raising the trees that can be made up. We should simply drop from our business list all such nurserymen.

We need protection from this quarter both by the State Legislatures and through The Delaware station sends out the following formula for spraying peach and inds a dishonest dealer in nursery stock he should publish the fact to all his friends as far and wide as possible. It is dishonesty to keep the matter quiet and let some other water enough to make a paste, then dilute farmer be cheated. Yet there are plenty of nurserymen who will have the effrontery to ask you not to tell your friends as it might

Alfalfa Culture.

Alfalfa has in many parts of the country crowded out clover, and the latter is being neglected more and more every year in many of the Western States. A good deal of the virtues of this crop has not been fully appreciated until recently, and a lack of general knowledge of how to cultivate and feed the crop has prevented it from becoming more popular than it is. This is particularly true of the East. The Kansas station has endeavored to help farmers in the matter of feeding as well as cultivating the crop, and some practical information comes from the bulletins of that station that should be considered carefully. One of the greatest cutting it at the proper time. The first growth, as a rule, is left to stand too long to get the full nutriment from it. We are gradually learning that alfalfa at the season when but a few of the blooms are open has a far higher feeding value than when cut later. The increase in the feeding value is sometimes from ten to twenty per cent. Moreover, there is a distinct gain through the increase in the second and third cuttings. The crop is one that produces enormously, and to get as much as possible from each cutting is the desire of the farmer. Late cutting of alfalfa in cold climates will often prevent the crop from ripening so that a second one can be made in the same season. We need to raise more alfalfa in nearly all parts of the country, but we also need to give it the very best system of culture to insure the most satisfactory results. A little practical experiment goes a long way to help all farmers in handling the crop.

The Crops in the Kennebec Region. The season thus far, here in the Kennebec region, Maine, has been one of strange peculiarities. The weather has been very cool and wet, with high winds as the rule.

The soil has needed the bright, warm sunshine in order to warm it up to action. yet the crops are looking fairly well, with the exception of the corn crop. This latter crop looks small, as a rule, for the corn plants really need sun and warmth to bring them forward to perfection. Other crops can get along fairly well with less sunshine and warmth.

We are still hoping the clouds and cool winds will pass away and warmer weather will prevail in the near future. A large area has been planted to corn the past sea son, as the high prices of meal and other feed have stimulated our farmers to increased attention to this important crop.

At this date (July 3) potatoes, oats, beans and other grain are looking finely. The apple crop will be light and shipping apples must bring good prices, especially good win-ter varieties. Garden truck is looking well, with a full average at this time.

The hay crop will be an average one, and in this vicinity will make close up to one hundred points, and if we have good weather to harvest the crop, our farmers will not have the blues seriously.

Quite a business is being done here, near the cities, in the cabbage line, and growers report the crop to be forward and in a pros perous condition. Early cabbage sells well in our markets, and the growers, as a rule, make it a paying crop along the Kennebe

Wages are high and help is very scarce Good men command high wages at having and general farm work. Most of our farms are being run with a scarcity of hands while farm owners, as a rule, have to hustle to keep up with their haying and general the Philippine islands and the giving free- farm work, frequently not knowing where to obtain help at any reasonable price. seem to be as satisfactory to him as it is to Those who are willing to labor cannot sav that they cannot get work with good pay, say dupes. He seems to fear that some of neither can they complain of hard times them will seek to revenge themselves for with any degree of truth, this season at

Lumber is bringing high prices and ident, king or emperor of the numerous tribes which inhabit those islands, and to supply of such kinds as they need. Car-



REV. W. H. ALLBRIGHT. Pastor Pilgrim Congregational Church, Dorchester.

sire at good wages. Stone masons have all in dairy stock that farmers should underthe work they care for, as very many bridges take to supply. and dams were carried off in the great freshet last winter. The cost of building and repairing these bridges and roads is such as will demand large sums of money of our towns the coming season.

Importance of Good Seed.

Several bulletins have been published by the State experiment stations in the last year regarding the necessity of getting good seeds for all farm crops in order to secure a large yield; but one point which has not been thoroughly emphasized is that of buying and planting clean seed and full weight seed. Clean seed of grass and wheat will prevent the broadcast sowing of weeds, which today cost the farmers an immense amount of unecessary labor in pulling up and cutting down. In order to suppress the weeds in our fields it is absolutely necessary that is desirable, as in such locations there is that the Farmers Institute work-their seeds should not be sown either by the wind or the farmer. How can we prevent of the fruit. this?

The old fanning mills rarely separated the weed seeds from the good seeds, but modern high-power mills can be relied upon to do this better. It is the business of the edsmen to furnish clean seed, and if they do not their seed should not be bought; and the farmer should undertake to get it himself. It is possible by repeatedly putting the seed through fanning mills to make it clean, and if that will not do it run it through sieves. All such extra labor will be rewarded in time.

By running seeds through sieves, with the right-size mesh, it is possible to separate a good deal of the light weight and broken seed from the rest. This of itself will prove a great saving. This light weight and broken seed will either refuse to germinate or produce such small, inferior stalks that they are of little use. We cannot afford to sow such seed, if we would have standard mistakes made with alfalfa is in not crops. See to it that all seed is clean seed

Save the Helfer Calves.

Butter has been very high, and so are cows and beef. There are other causes. evidently, besides the cost of grain that have kept the prices of butter at such unusual figures during a time of year when they are pretty apt to go the other way.

Cows may not have done as well since last fall as in most seasons, from various causes, and this would to some extent count for the diminished yield of butter and higher prices. At the latter part of Aprilthe receipts at the Boston market were a full quarter less than a year ago, and it had been more than this for the previous two months.

There is undoubtedly much change being made in some parts of the country, particularly in the West, from dairying to beef raising. While this might not reduce the number of cows kept, it would naturally tend to a less production of butter than where strictly dairy breeds of cows are kept. Again, on account of the short crop of the country, it is probable that some of the

mencement of winter, thus reducing the number to some extent. An argument is also presented by some writers in undertaking to account for the diminished butter product, that the hitherto free pasturage at some places in the West are becoming largely curtailed by settlement. While this may be the case, yet if these government lands are being taken by farmers, it would seem that more stock.

and especially more cows, would be kept

poorer cows were disposed of at the com-

than there used to be in the years past. The New England Homestead, in an article on "Future Dairy Prices," produces these facts to account for the rise and probable continuance of higher prices for dairy shortage of milch cows in the United States. prese compared with the population. While population has gained twenty-two per cent. since 1900, the number of milch cows during the same period gained less than four per cent. In other words, population has increased several times as tast as the number

of cows on which dependence must be made for supplies of milk, butter and cheese. This is the average for the whole United States, yet there is a greater difference in some parts than in others. In Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and Illinois, population increased nearly twentyone per cent. in the last decade, while the number of milch cows gained but 5.7 per ent. In New England the gain in number of cows was 8.6 per cent., while the populapoorest showing was in the great dairy States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, where the population increased nine-een per cent. and the dairy herds only three per cent., or a little more

The increasing amount of milk and cream that is continually being called for by peo ple in the cities and large villages, nec tating the extending of the routes for their collection farther and farther into the country, is also a fact that should not be overshow conclusively that there is a deficiency

The high prices for meat results in the feeding of many calves for the butcher. At such times it is quite a profitable business but it should be properly pursued. Farmers should not be induced to sell their most promising heifer calves for this purpose, even at good prices, for they should be worth much more on the farm for cows, or if not all are wanted they will sell very readily either as heifers or cows to those who desire superior stock. Franklin County, Vt. E. R. TOWLE,

The Culture of the Grape.

Grape vines will not thrive on low, wet soils; they succeed best on high, dry ground having enough slope to carry off all surplus

A location giving a fine circulation of air

Grapes do well on either gravelly, sandy or clayey soil, or on a combination of these. If planted on clay soil, it must be thoroughly underdrained to secure good results. Any good, dry soil of sufficient fertility to produce good farm crops, is suitable for vineyard planting, if climate and exposure are favorable. It is not desirable to put manure or fertilizers of any kind in the hole when planting. The roots will quickly find their necessary food if it is in the soil.

When planting, place twen, y-five or fifty vines in a pail of water, taking one vine from the water as needed, thus avoiding the danger of injury to the roots by drying. Spread the roots horizontally in the ottom of the hole, in as nearly a natural position as possible, taking care not to have them cross each other. Cover with good fine surface soil two to three inches deep, then step into the hole and tread the earth down thoroughly with both feet. Again fill the hole full, treading it the second time, and finish with sufficient earth to cover the vine so that only one or two buds will ments which were successfully conducted be above the surface. The last filling should by the department, resulting in the saving not be trodden, but be let loose to act as of millions of dollars to the country. As mulch. This firming or treading the soil is one of these he exhibited facts and figures essential to success and should never be neglected. When planted in dead furrows macaroni is now being expended at home most of the filling can be done with a plow, "Congress," he said, "is doing much to turning a back furrow against the vines, at the same time filling the dead furrow; but of the money given to assist agricultural the treading and firming should be done as schools is used on other subjects. The time

If the tops of the vines are below the gen eral surface of the ground, the hole may remain partly unfilled in the shape of a basin, to be gradually filled in as growth progresses.

Deep planting is recommended, as it irsures a tier of roots so far below the surface that there is little danger of injury by freezing, or by burning or scalding when the soil becomes hot on the surface.

During the first summer after planting, cultivate the soil thoroughly and hoe fre quently about the vines, allowing no weeds corn raised, and also of hay in some parts of to grow. Stirring the ground frequently, especially in dry weather, acts as a stimu-lant to growth, the finely pulverized soil forming the best kind of mulch. Do not attempt to grow farm crops of any kind between the rows; or, if you must grow some thing, let it be peas, beans or early potatoes. It is not necessary or advisable to tie up the young canes the first summer; let them lie on the ground.-American Gardening,

Semi-Centennial Anniversary

Horticultural Hall, Boston, on Tuesday, July 22, with anniversary exercises in the morning and a dinner and social reunion at 1 P. M. The meeting promises to be a notable gathering of the agriculturalists of products, which appear to be worthy of the East, many from neighboring States credence: The most important factor is the having signified their intention to be

At the anniversary exercises, which will

be held at ten-thirty o'clock, the principal speakers will be ex-Governor Boutwell, who presided at the organization of the board fifty years ago; Lieutenant-Governor Bates, Frank H. Hitchcock, chief of the division of foreign markets of the United States De partment of Agriculture, and President Goodell of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. It is hoped that ex-Governor Long College. It is hoped that ex-Governor Long may be present and address the meeting. Hon. John E. Russell, past secretary of the board, is unable to be present, but will send a reminiscent letter to be read, treating of his term of service with the board. Hon. William R. Session of Springfield, who was for twelve years secretary of the board, and who is now its first vice-president, is expected to preside. Gen. Curtis Guild, Hon. Michael J. Murray, Speaker Myers and President Hadwen of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, have already indicated their intention of being present at the dinner. All the present members of the board and most of the living past members will be in attendance. There will be after.

Which pervades this section even during the hottest months.

Thus, when one considers the many advantages which northern New England has over the rest of the country, it is no wonder she is looked upon at the country, and the patent can people.

The train connections along the coast from Boston are admirable, and the additional and improved train service between Bar Harbor and coast of Maine points and New York city has greatly added to the comfort of the visitors from Hoston are admirable, and the additional and improved train service between Bar Harbor and coast of Maine points and New York city has greatly added to the comfort of the visitors from Boston are admirable, and the additional and improved train service between Bar Harbor and coast of Maine points and New York city has greatly added to the comfort of the visitors from Boston are admirable, and the additional and improved train service between Bar Harbor and coast of Maine points and New York city has greatly added to the comfort of the visitors from Boston are admirable, and the patential many advantages which are months. tion made a gain of nineteen per cent. The is now its first vice-president, is expected will be in attendance. There will be afterdinner speaking by the invited guests and
by members of the board. The joccasion
promises to be most enjoyable. Ladies are
invited to be present at both the morning
and afternoon exercises, and the dinner will
be more of a social reunion than a formal

affair. All those interested in agriculture will find a hearty welcome at both sessions.

At 9 A. M. the board will hold a business meeting to elect an inspector of nurseries, to consider and act upon the semi-annual report of the Cattle Bureau of the board, to take action under the resolve of this year's Legislature providing for an investigation as to the feasibility of the manufacture of vaccine lymph at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and to transact other business of minor importance.

Notes from Washington, D. C. During the past week the American Association of Farmers' Institute Work has been holding its sessions in Washington. Early in the session the reports which were presented from the various States and Canada indicated that interest in the Farmers' Institute movement is growing, and that the farmers are now desiring scientific men to address them on farming subjects, and that they are realizing the value of scientific knowledge in agricultural pursuits.

President Amoss in his annual address told of the work in Maryland, and said interest in the project is steadily increasing. Mr. John Hamilton, secretary of the Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture, presented a paper on "The Farmers' Institute as a Factor in Creating a Desire for an Agricult ural Education." Addresses on Institute work were made by Mr. W. W. Miller, secretary of the Ohio Agricultural Bureau, G. H. McKerron of Wisconsin, A. L. Martin of Pennsylvania, E. B. Voorhees of New Jersey, C. C. Creelman of Ontario, Major J. G. Lee of Louisiana and S. L. Patterson of North Carolina.

Perhaps the most interesting portions of the sessions were addresses made by the various officials of the Department of Agricult ure. Dr. A. C. True of the office of experi ment stations spoke of farming conditions in our island possessions. In reference to the Philippines, Dr. True said the plans for the new bureau of agriculture, which will be established there, include not only Government stations, but provision has also been made for farmers' institutes in the slands, and he predicts that a splendid system will be in operation among the farmer there within a few years.

Mr. W. J. Spillman read a paper on "The Farmers Institute Worker-Subject and Methods," in which he urged the importance of having persons with practical ideas on farming matters to conduct the institute meetings.

Dr. True also read a paper on "Farmers Institute as a medium for developing the mutual interests and relations of farmers and the United States Defartment of Agriculture." He urged interested in it, so that when matters be fore Congress affecting the Department the farmers can be informed, and through them Congress will be assisted in deciding on appropriate legislation. He urged more thorough organization, and suggested that an agency should be established in the Department of Agriculture to promote Farmers

Institute work. At the close of Dr. True's paper, a resolu tion was passed to the effect that the asso ciation express to the Secretary of Agriculture its favor in the appointment by the department of an agent to co-operate with the

Farmers' Institute work. Secretary Wilson delivered an address in which he dwelt on the necessity of our agri cultural colleges turning out farmers, the same as our schools turn out doctors, lawyers, dentists or preachers. He said the Department of Agriculture is handicapped in its employment of able scientists through the lack of proper education in our agri

cultural colleges. The secretary spoke of various experiwherein \$8,000,000 a year for imported promote the study of agriculture, but much is not distant when it will be possible to secure instructors who are prepared to teach some of the things farmers want to study. Considerable stir was created during the closing session over the introduction of a resolution condemning the distribution of seeds by the Department of Agriculture, but after much discussion the resolution was withdrawn.

The next meeting will be held in the sum-

mer of 1903 at Toronto, Canada. The officers elected for the coming year are: President, Prof. W. C. Latta of Lafayette, Ind.; Vice-president, Major J. G. Lee of Baton Rouge, La.; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. G. C. Creelman, Toronto, Canada; Executive Committee, S. L. Patterson, North Carolina, A. B. Hostetter, Illinois, and A. L. Martin, Pennsylvania.

The half-mile-track record of Iowa is 2.10, and was made by the black gelding William Mac, at Waterloo, that State, on the 10th inst., in the second heat of a race which he won. William Mac is nine years old this season. His record is 2.051, made in 1899. The Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture will celebrate its semi-centennial at Horticultural Hell Boston on Traceder Jackson (2.25%), by Almont 33.

Northern New England's Beautiful Sea

From the time when the Mayflower first weighed anchor in a New England port, and the staid old Furitans set root upon her shores, the popularity of New England's coast as a summer resort was assured.

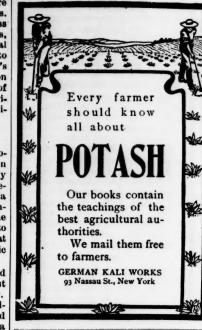
The charms of New England's seacoast are so diversified, the scenery so wild and beautiful, and the climatic conditions so favorable, that one is at a loss where to start in commending about this gifted territory.

at a loss where to start in commending about this gifted territory.

The historic and picturesque portions have also quite an important place in the attractions of New England's seaboard, and many an old legend or poem is recalled at the glimpse of a Cape Ann fisherman, the Marbhehead cliffs or the famous old city of Salem.

Aside from the natural beauty and picturesque spots on the Atlantic coast, this portion has another attribute which is peculiar only to northern New England, namely, the delightful coolness which pervades this sectionleven during the hottest months.

Thus, when one considers the many advantages





Crimson Clover

The great fertilizer plant yields 2 to 3 tons of hay to the acre, 15 to 26 bushels 4 f seed Sow in July and August. Price, \$3.50 per bushel, F. O. B. Bags free.

EDGAR B. SMITH, West Seneca, Eric Co., N. Y.







PAGE **Pretty Hot** time to build fence, but our factory is running full time making your fall fencing.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.



MOSELEY'S Fruit Evaporator

Crimson clover was first introduced in this country several years ago by the late Dr. Hara-dine, a florist of Delaware. Being a great lover of wers, and while traveling in Eu of rare plants for his gardens, he was attracted to this plant by its great beauty, which is not exceeded by the finest plant that adorns field or garden. He secured some seed and sowed a bed in his garden. Every one admired its great beauty, but years elapsed before farmers awoke to its value as a forage plant. Crimson clover is now successfully grown in every State in the Union. It is valuable for hay, yields two to three tons per acre of the finest quality, is valuable for seed, yields ten to fifteen bushels per acre, and is the most valuable of all clovers as a soil improver or fertilizer plant. If seed is sown in July or August it makes excellent fall and winter pasture for all kinds of stock. Crimson winter pasture for all kinds of stock. Crimson clover is an annual, and must be sown in July or August. Early in May the flowers appear and the field changes from a deep green to a brilliant crimson, making a sight to behold and to re-EDGAR B. SMITH. West Seneca, Erie Co., N. Y.

Onts.—Quiet but higher.
Clipped, fancy, spot, 63c.
No. 2 clipped, white, 61c.
No. 3 clipped, white, 60c.
Millfeed.—The market is generally lower.
Winter wheat, bran sacks, \$21 50.
Winter wheat, middling sacks, \$23 00@25 00.
Spring wheat, middling sacks, \$22 00.
Spring wheat, middling sacks, \$22 5.
Cottonseed meal for shipment, \$28 50.
Mill.—The market is steady with trade rulindull.

Bye .- Quiet, \$3.00@3.75 \$ bbl, 68c \$ bushel.

Unwashed fleece, fine, Michigan.....

Fine delaine, Ohio....... Michigan ...

Washed fleece.....

THE WOOL MARKET.

MILLS J WANT? **PUMPS** AND PIPE. Send for

Catalogues

ER CO. Mass.

Seed. 82 to 3 tons of seed Sow in bushel, F. O. B. МІТН, e Co., N. Y. SWEAR

use the house is water but buy APERIAL VIND-MILL. THAYER

RESS ST. RS nadilla, N. Y

PANY,

IPE

IAN, MICH. 902

ic.

ational

or. Hara-t lover of n search attracted is not exfield or ed a bed ts great

rs awoke n clover State in s two to ers as a is sown ear and

The Markets. OSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

S OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON. or the week ending July 16, 1902.

Cattle Sheep Suckers Fat Hogs Veals week...2635 9,540 140 23,460 2321 week...1264 6,641 115 28,846 2075

ality, \$4.00@4.25; a few choice single pairs, 10.50; some of the poorest, bulls, etc., 50. Western steers, 51 a 71c. AND YOUNG CALVES—Fair quality 38.00; extra, \$40.00@48.00; fancy milch

sheep and ambs per nead, in lots, \$4.00

Hogs-Per pound, Western, 74@73c, live CALVES-4@64c P to.

ES-Brighton-61@7c P tb; country lots, 51 each, 4 at \$48 each. SKINS-65c@\$1.25 dairy skins, 40@60c.

FLTS-25.075c.

Cattle Sheep Hogs Veals Horses dertown.. 980 9,034 4,165 1442 185 506 19,295 879 112 Cattle. Sheep. Cattle Sheen

Canada.
At Watertown.
140 JA Hathaway 289
116 J Gould
Gordon & Ironsides Massachusetts.
At Wateriows.
J S Henry 24
O H Forbush 10
J B Shaw 10
At Brighton.
J S Henry 37
H A Gilmore 8
Scattering 100 mpson & 38 12 Hanson lockman Bros. arris & Fel-

Interest and the stand of the s

Sagamore, for Liverpool, 207 State cattle and 333 do. sheep and 289 Canada cattle by J. A. Hathaway, 100 Canada cattle by J. Gould, 1010 sheep by switt & Co., 447 Canada sheep by Gordon & Iron-

Horse Business.

July. Many horses are now being bought up to go to the mountains and seashores for the summer, and when the season is over will again be mer, and when the season is over will again be put upon the market. These horses are mostly acclimated and sell from \$75\overline{a}\$275. At Moses Colman & Son's sale stable the demand is for good family horses, saddlers and ponies; a very good trade, considering it is July; sales mostly at \$60\overline{a}\$175; some lower and some higher. At Is buigh & Co.'s sale stable sold 60 odd head of various descriptions for driving purposes, at a various descriptions for driving purposes, at a three collections and the collection of the c various descriptions for driving purposes, at a range of \$30@220, as to quality. At Cavanaugh Bros. sales mostly in heavy draft horses at \$150@ & Co.'s sale stable a fair week at \$100@200

Union Yards, Watertown. Tuesday-The market in fair shape for beef cattle Prices ruled strong at last week's figures. Butchers in better shape to buy, and the competitors helped the trade. The call for good cattle has not diminished. Western cattle in imited supply. O. H. Forbush sold 3 beef cows, limited supply. O. H. Forbush sold 3 beer cows, of 3010 lbs, at 3\frac{3}{2}c; 1 good cow, of 930 lbs, at 4\frac{1}{2}c; 1 bull, of 950 lbs, at 4\frac{1}{2}c, with sales at 3c, of 850 lbs; 3 cows, of 2360 lbs, at \\$2.60. W. F. Wallace sold[1] bull, of 800 lbs, at 3\frac{3}{2}c. J. A. Hathaway sold 20 steers, of 1600 fbs, at 7½c; 15 do., of 1550 fbs, at 7½c; 20 steers, of 1550 fbs, at 6½c; 20, of 1400 fbs,

Milch Cows. Demand limited and prices a shade weaker, at a range of \$25@65.

Western have fluctuated during the week, but losed steady at 51@71c. Local hogs, 91c, d. w. Sheep and Lambs.

Values have changed considerably in Western, equal to § ©1c lower on lambs and § ©1c on sheep, and at rates that butchers can handle them. Sheep from the West at \$2.30\(\vec{a}\). As laid down here, and lambs at \$3.30\(\vec{a}\). As \$\vec{a}\) 100 ibs. A light run from the North and East. W. F. Wallace d a few sheep at 4c. R. E. French a small lot of sheep at 3de; 10 lambs, 5c. Venl Calves.

No change is noted; prices practically as last eek. The market was remarkably active, and atchers seem to want all that were offered. W. Wallace sold 25 calves, 3470 lbs, at 6c; 57 head R. E. French, 26 calves, 3810 lbs, at 61c. P. Needham, 27 calves, 3700 lbs, at 6c. Live Poultry.

For mixed lots in crates, 10@101c; selected at

Droves of Veni Calves. Maine—Libby Bros., 100; Blaisdell & Richard-10, 18; M. D. Holt, 5; A. D. Kilby, 3; P. A. Berry, Thompson & Hanson, 140; Stockman Bros., Harris & Feliows, 65; H. M. Lowe, 50. New Hampshire—A. F. Jones & Co., 127; George eath, 100; Breck & Wood, 40; W. F. Wallace,

ermont—A. Williamson, 143; Fred Savage, 60; N. Jenne, 5; N. H. Woodward, 57; W. E. Hay-19; A. P. Needham, 35; R. E. French, 30; A. Ricker, 200; M. G. Flanders, 90; B. F. oker, 100; F. S. Atwood, 40; J. S. Henry, 24; B. F. Mes. 175; Redder & Keene, 8.

dassachusetts—J. S. Henry, 103; O. H. Forsh, 3; H. A. Gilmore, 21; scattering, 150; R. Henry, 15; J. P. Day, 25; W. W. Mills, 23; D. A. Henry, F. F. Keegen, 8.

ker, 3; F. E. Keegan, 8. w York—W. N. Chamberlin, 68. Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday. ck at yards: 1655 cattle, 506 sheep, 19,295 879 calves, 112 horses. West, 1286 cattle, 238 p. 18,920 hogs, 112 horses. Maine, 152 cattle, deep, 169 hogs, 509 calves. New Hampshire, Vermont, 15 cattle, 24 calves. Massachu 202 cattle, 206 hogs, 278 calves. New

uesday-The disposals of beef cattle were her than last week. The supply was not my enough to deaden the trade; butchers stern for the home trade. F. E. Keegan theef cows, av. 950 lbs, at 4c; 2 do., of 850 lbs, D. W. Bragden, 16 oxen, of 22,960 hbs, and ir. of 2540 hbs, at 7c. P. A. Berry, 14 of 1450 hbs, at 6hc. W. W. Mills. 2 oxen, of this, at 6½c; 4 steers, 1075 fbs, at 5½c. Stockman Bros. sold 1 beef cow, 800 fbs, at 4½c.

Not over 300 head on the market and no activ-

ity noticed on any grade. It is a quiet time for the sale of milch cows, and speculators were not anxious to purchase, just buying to keep in the trade until cows will be required, which will come around by the last of next month. Libby Bros. sold cows from \$25@55. J. S. Henry, 3 choice cows, at \$45 a head, 2 at \$30,5 cows at \$45 each, with sales at \$35.40. Stockman Bros. each, with sales at \$35@40. Stockman Bros., 2 milch cows, the pair for \$82.50. Venl Calves.

Calves held at steady prices, and the disposals were easy. Butchers could handle whatever ar-rived, but when the dealer asked advanced prices Prices on Northern Cattle.

Per hundred pounds on total weight of flow and meat, extra, \$6.75@7.50; first \$5.50@6.00; second quality, \$4.50@5.00; flow and the dealer asked advanced prices he met a setback. Stockman Bros. sold 14 calves, of 115 lbs, at 6½c. W. W. Mills, 16 calves, of 110 lbs, at 6½c. P. A. Berry, 15 calves, of 110 lbs, at 6½c.

Late Arrivals. Wednesday—Beef cows held at same firm prices, as sold yesterday. A slow movement in milch cows, but the supply of 300 head was worked off cows, but the supply of 300 head was worked off after a fashion at weak prices. The best cow at s50.00205.00; farrow and dry, \$12.00627.00 complete. Thin young cattle for farmers: Year-stog20; two-vear-olds, \$14.630; three-year-st22.440. complete for farmers old, milking 25 quarts milk a day, sold at \$95: of Charles Wyman of Newport, Me., 15 cows, 127-Per pound, live weight, \$24.630; extra, sheep and ambs per head, in lots, \$4.00 complete for \$25.660. A. P. Needham, 3 cows, at \$40.657. W. Cullen, 25 nice cows, at \$45.660. sheep and ambs per head, in lots, \$4.00 mbs, $3\frac{1}{4}$ @\$\frac{6}{6}\$C. W. Cullen, 25 filee cows, at \$45.660. Stockman Bros., 2 cows, at \$41.25 each; a lot of 3 thouse. Per pound, Western, $7\frac{1}{8}$ @\$\frac{7}{4}\$C, live shotes, wholesale —; retail, \$2.25\tilde{8}\$.00; to cows, at \$44\tilde{6}\$47\$C, with sales at \$35\tilde{6}\$60; 10 cows, at \$44\tilde{6}\$47\$C, with sales at \$35\tilde{6}\$60; 10 cows at \$44\tilde{6}\$47\$C, with sales at \$35\tilde{6}\$60; 10 cows at \$45\tilde{6}\$40\$C, with sales at \$35\tilde{6}\$60; 10 cows at \$45\tilde{6}\$40\$C, with sales at \$35\tilde{6}\$60; 10 cows, at \$40\tilde{6}\$40\$C, with sales at \$35\tilde{6}\$60; 10 cows, at \$40\tilde{6}\$40\$C, with sales at \$35\tilde{6}\$60; 10 cows, at \$44\tilde{6}\$40\$C, with sales at \$35\tilde{6}\$60; 10 cows, at \$44\tilde{6}\$40\$C, with sales at \$35\tilde{6}\$60; 10 cows, at \$40\tilde{6}\$40\$C, with sales at \$400\$C, with sales at \$40

> Store Pigs. Light run of small pigs at \$2.75@4.50. Shotes,

> > BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Wholesale Prices Poultry, Fresh Killed Poultry, Fresh Killed.

Northern and Eastern—
Chickens, choice roasting.
Chickens, fair to good
Chickens, broilers, 2 bs each, p ib.
Fowls, extra choice.
" fair to good
Pigeons, tame, choice, p doz.
" com to good, p doz.
Squabs, p doz.
Western leed or frozen—
Turkeys, com. to good.
" choice.
Ducks spring Chickens, common to choice. Fowls, good to choice......Old Cocks.....

O H Forc...

J B Shaw

At Brighton.

At Brighton.

M & Wool

R Connors 26
R Connors men and eighty horses. He proposes to make it a feature of the St. Louis Exposition, and we sup-pose he will be prepared then to take orders for them. Farmers who need so much work as that done should begin saving up their pennies.

dressed weight. A light week's run of 999 cattle, dressed weight. A light week's run of 999 cattle, if firsts \$\psi\$ is seends \$\psi\$ is seend Nearby and Cape fancy, \$\psi\$ doz. Eastern choice fresh.
Eastern fair to good.
Michigan fancy fresh.
Vt. and N. H. choice fresh.

Cucumbers, natives, \$\to\$ bu.

"Kentucky, \$\to\$ bl.

"Kentucky, \$\to\$ bbl. "Kentucky, & bbl.
Parsley, & bu
Radishes, & box
Squash, & crate.
"Marrow, & bbl.-crate.
Green peas, native, & bu.
String beans, native, & bu.
Spinach, native, & bu.
Spinach, native, & box.
Turnips, flat, & box.
Turnips, yellow, & bbl.
Tomatoes, hothouse, & bh.
"Southern, & carrier.
Beet Greens. have seen more needs that did not have enough. Analysis of horse manure at the cornell University showed a variation in value from \$2.26 to \$3.25 per ton, the latter being without bedding, and containing all the solids and liquids for the day. The average of all analyzed was \$2.49 per ton. As a horse weighing one thousand pounds is estimated to void 12,000 pounds of solid and three thousand pounds of liquid in a year, the total of 7½ tons at \$3.25 would be worth, if all were saved without loss, \$24.37, but much is dropped on the road or in the fields, and some escapes by leaching and fermentation.

berries, native.... "York State. Peaches, Ga., P carrier Muskmelons, Carolina, P crate.... Watermelons, Fla., large, P 100.... that the fat is well mixed with the lean, instead of being gathered as suet on the inside or spread as a layer upon the outside. This would be enough to insure juiciness and tenderness, even if the best American beef were not slaugh-tered when one or two years younger than the English beef. But it is upon the food that the Hides and Pelts. " " salted"
" buff, in west....."
" salted P fb...
Calfskins, 5 to 12 fbs each...
" over weights, each...
Asparagus, P box, 3 doz...
Deacon and dairy skins...
Lambskins each, country...
Country Pelts, each... Dried Apples. Grass Seeds. Timothy, & bu., Western, choice.

Pea marrow, choice, H. P..... 1.70@190
1.50@160
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.80@190
1.8 Pea Seconds... Pea N. Y. and Vt., small, H. P. Pea foreign Mediums, choice hand-picked. Mediums, screened Mediums, foreign... Yellow eyes, extra. Yellow eyes, seconds.... Red Kidney.... Lima beans dried, \$\mathcal{P}\$ fb... ing the better honey they have stored in the hive. The queen keeps on raising brood while buck-wheat honey is coming in, and this helps to make a strong colony in the fail. If it becomes necessary to feed honey in fall or spring, a frame of honey made from buckwheat seems to suit as well as one made from white clover. In these ways a pound of buckwheat honey can be made as valuable to the bee keeper as a pound of the best clover honey, because where there is an abundance of it, there can be more of the clover taken for market. When one combines beekeeping with poultry keeping, the buckwheat has a value for the chickens and fowl. We know of nothing that the hens like better than a handful each day of buckwheat straw that has not been threshed. They will scratch it and pick it until Hay and Straw. Straw, prime rye

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Flour.—The market quoted quiet but high yet. Spring patents, \$4 25@4 45. Spring, clear and straight, \$3.45@4.00. Winter patents, \$4 15@4 75. Winter, clear and straight, \$4 00@4 50. Corn Meal.—The market is lower at \$1 38@14 0 bg, and \$3 15@3 20 \$\tilde\$ bbl; granulated \$3 60 @3 75 \$\tilde\$ bbl.

(3 75 \$\psi\$) bil. Flour.—Trade continues quiet, with the market quoted at \$3 00@3 55 \$\psi\$ bbl.

Ont Meal.—Higher, \$5 90@635\$ bbl. for rolled, and \$6 30@6 35 for cut and ground.

By e Flour.—The market is quoted at \$3 00@ 3 75 \$\psi\$ bbl.

the seed costs but little Maplewood Farm, Portsmouth, N. H. Corm.—Demand is quiet, with prices higher. No. 2, yellow, spot, 74½c. No. 3, yellow, 73½c. will open the campaign at Albany, N. Y., the last week of this month.

ROAST BEEF OF OLD ENGLAND.

feeding for fattening for the very first insures that the fat is well mixed with the lean, instead of

not be disguised by any vegetables, and is almost as nauseating as castor oil, yet they boast of fat-

foods for two weeks before the killing, and return

to the old standby of corn meal and a little bran

until the flavors of the previous foods had passed

BUCKWHEAT FOR BEES.

They will scratch it and pick it until every kernel is out of it, thus getting

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, SS.
PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heir-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of MARTIN V. STELSON, late of Winthrop, in the County of Kennebec and State of Malne, deceased.

WHERAS, a petition has been presented to said Court, by Charles W. Taggart, with certain papers purporting to be copies of the last will and testament of said deceased, and of the probate thereof in said State of Maine duly authenticated, representing that at the time of his death, said deceased had estate in said County of Middlesex, on which said will may operate, and praying that the copy of said will may be filed and recorded in the Registry of Probate of said County of Middlesex, and letters testamentary thereon granted to him.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate dull.
State grades, 6-rowed, 67@75c.
State, 2-rowed, 63@68c.
Western grades, 70@76c.

Barley.—Quiet demand, with prices higher at 62@73c for No. 2 6-rowed State, and 48@65c for No. 2 2-rowed State. Feed barley, 62@67c.

Bra—Quiet 83@63_75 bbl. 68c bb. bashel.

dlesex, and letters testamentary thereon granted to him.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the second day of September, A. D. 1902, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the first publication to be thirty days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this eleventh day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and two.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register. FAILURE TO BREED .- M. J. A., York County, Me.: We cannot explain why your cow fails to breed after several services. Such a result some-times follows abortion, and sometimes is caused Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

by the animal being too fat. We would suggest that she be kept on very light rations, and if pos MIDDLESEX, 88. PROBATE COURT. sible away from other cattle for a few weeks, especially when she comes in heat again. We would prefer that she passed at least two months To the devisees under the will, and all other persons interested in the estate of LUCY M. DRAKE, late of Holliston, in said County, deceased.

would prefer that she passed at least two months, so, and then try her when in heat the third time, which would bring her to September. Then try a young and vigorous bull, and allow but one service, after which give her hind parts a thorough dashing or showering of cold water, also pouring some on the back in front of the hips. Then shut her up in a cool and dark stable, and keep other cattle away from her for two or three days. If this falls we would advise DRAKE, late of Holliston, in said County, deceased.
WHEREAS, Orrin Thomson, executor of the Will of as'd deceased, has presented to said Court his petition for license to sell at private sale, in accordance with the offer named in said petition, or upon such terms as may be adjudged best, the whole of a certain parcel of the real estate of said deceased for the payment of debts, legacles and charges of administration, and for other reasons set forth in said petition.
You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County, on the second day of September, A. D. 1902, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this static, and keep other cattle away from her for two or three days. If this fails we would advise fattening her this fail for the butcher. We know there are medicines that are claimed to be rem-edies for this trouble, but never having had any

if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof to each person interested in the estate fourteen days, at least, before said Court, or by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newpaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this sixteenth day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and two.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register. occasion to use them, cannot say how likely they are to affect a cure. Possibly a pound of Epsom salts two or three days before the service would help the matter as much as any of them. The Agricultural World of London, England, says that Dr. Gatling, inventor of the Gatling gun,

has invented a plow to be operated by a gasolene motor. He claims that it can be run at a cost of \$2 per day, so that it will do the work of thirty S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT.

done should begin saving up their pennies.

SAVING NITROGEN IN STABLES.

Experiments in Europe have proven that the loss of nitrogen from the manure in stables amounts to 63.6 per cent. where only straw is used for bedding, and but 48.3 per cent. where peat was used. In the sheep shed they found a bout half as much where peat or earth was used. Dry earth rich in humus or vegetable matter is about equal to peat. A good plan for using them is to put the earth or peat over the straw where the manure drops.

SUCCESS WITH POULTRY.

Those people who do not have good success in hatching eggs under hens, usually will not do much better with the incubator. They may be divided into two classes, one that is carless and neglectful, and the other that is altogether too fussy, who wants to be stirring the hen, or feeding her, or handling the eggs three or four times a day. For either of these to succeed with the incubator there must be a thorough reformation; a determination to follow the instructions given exactly, and do no more and no less than is explicitly laid down, and to do it by the clock. This can be done, of course, but how many can or will settle down to those rules?

VALUE OF STABLE MANURE.

It is not possible to place a fixed value upon stable manure, excepting by analyzing it, and then using the values given to the various elements in co∃mercial fertilizers. This may show the commercial value, but the agricultural value will not be always the same. On certain soils but and diverged four time and four times and the custom the commercial value, but the agricultural value will not be always the same. On certain soils but and diverged four times and four times and to transfer and convey such estate.

VALUE OF STABLE MANURE.

It is not possible to place a fixed value upon these commercial value, but the agricultural value will not be always the same. On certain soils but and diverged four times and country to the country of the country of the value and the case of the value, and the case of the value and the case

It is not possible to place a fixed value upon stable manure, excepting by analyzing it, and then using the values given to the various elements in co∃mercial fertilizers. This may show the commercial value, but the agricultural value

the commercial value, but the agricultural value will not be always the same. On certain soils the humus or vegetable matter in horse manure has been duly appointed administrator of the has more effect upon the fertility of the soil than all the nitrogen that is in it. Upon some crops the nitrogen may prove an injury and not a benefit. We have seen grape vines and to a benefit. We have seen grape vines and to a benefit. We have seen grape vines and to a benefit. We have seen grape vines and to a benefit. We have seen grape vines and to a benefit. We have seen grape vines and to a benefit. We have seen grape vines and to a benefit wood and foliage by a too liberal application of horse manure as to produce but little fruit, and to be always the same. On certain soils the humus or vegetable matter in horse manure as to prove the soil than all the nitrogen may prove an injury and not a benefit. We have seen grape vines and all persons having demands upon the estate of Said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to said estate fare called upon to make payment to before. We have seen corn that we thought had been injured in the same way, but we have seen more fields that did not have seen more fields the numus of certain soils the humus or vegetable matter in horse manure as to find administrator of the estate of CHARLOTTE J. BOND, late of Stow, in the County of Middlesex, deceased, intestate, and have a seate of CHARLOTTE J. BOND, late of Stow, in the County of Middlesex, deceased, intestate, and have a seate of CHARLOTTE J. BOND, late of Stow, in the County of Middlesex, dec

FARMERS' WANTS ONE CENT A WORD

WANTED, men, women, boys, girls to sell the greatest puzzle out. Two \$750 automobiles given to agents. General agents wanted. Sample and particulars 10 cents. W. A. HALL, Allston, Mass.

WANTED—Situatior farmer, teamster, sawmill man; good, reliable man. ALFRED RICE, Cheshire, Ct. The London Mail complains that English beef is inferior to the American beef, not only in the amount of fat it carries and the places where the fat is put, but in juiciness, tenderness, and most especially in flavor. The American system of AMMOTH Bronze Turkey Toms, 25 to 30 lbs, by 97 point tom. B. P. Rock ckis. and Poland-Chinswine of the leading strains. A. H. MANN, Eldena, Ill

DOLLED Durhams. Bulls of serviceable age for sale Herd bulls having 22 polled crosses, 28 months old A. E. BURLEIGH, Knox City, Knox Co., Mo.

NE Webster & Hannum Bone Cutter for exchange. Worth \$25; never been used. KENT, Box 3254, GRAPHOPHONE and records, camera, double, barrel gun, rifle or bicycle or anything in the poultry line. BOX 1014 Rockville, Ct.

English beef. But it is upon the food that the flavor depends to a large extent. The animal that has been fattened upon turnips up to the day of slaughtering has flavor enough, but it is not such as would suit us, though we might not object to it, in a dinner of vegetable soups, followed by corned beef and vegetables. We would expect FOR SALE—A water and steam power corn, feed and sawmill, with sufficient building for flouring machinery; two good dwelling honses, with 31 acres of good land. Situated in one of the healthlest, best corn and wheat-growing sections in the State. Want to change occupation on account of poor health. For further particulars address J R. L. CHAMBLIN, Philomont, Londoun Co., Va. a turnip flavor along with the other flavors, but in steak and roast beef we do not want it. The flavor of oil meal is worse because it could

OR SALE—Nine registered Aberdeen-Angus bulls, 6 to 12 months old. Individual merit and breeding the best. JOHN L. GAISER, Charleston, Ill.

tening an ox in six weeks on oil meal, and feed it every day until the animal is killed. The Ameri-can would leave out either of the two above BUFF Cochins; young and yearling stock for sale. C. J. L. WARE, South Keene. N. H.

DELIABLE young man (22) understanding care and management of standard and egg poultry, incu-tors, brooding, feeding chicks, etc., wants situation. Could become working partner on good-sized plant. ARTHUR O'CONNELL. Modens. Pa.

PER SETTING—Single Comb Brown Leghorn Eggs. Bright's Strain. Cockerels \$2. White Wyandotte Cockerels \$2. DIAMOND SPRING POULTRY FARM, Denville, N. J. sell at the same price as clover noney, because many do not like the flavor of it, but it is much better than no honey. While the bees are gathering honey from the buckwheat they are not eating the better honey they have stored in the hive.

T STUD—Fee \$10: Bob Jingo: breeding cannot be improved. MARTIN HUNTER, Croton Kennels, New Castle, Pa.

DOGS boarded and conditioned for all shows. My success is due to thorough knowledge and thirty years experience in this business in England and America. B. F. LEWIS, Landsdowne, Pa., profes-sional bench-show handler.

SHORTHORN bulls for sale. Write J. M. STEWARD & SON, Canal Winchester, O., for prices. OR SALE—Thirty-four high-grade Shorthorn red helfers with calves, and springers \$38. J. M. VIMONT & SON, Millersburg, Bourbon Co., Ky.

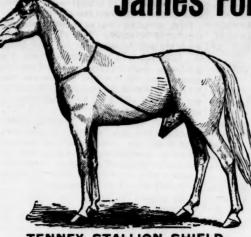
ANTED—American woman to assist housekeeper on small farm near large town. Light work, good home. BOX 176, Easthampton, Mass.

WOODLAND Shorthorns, number 150 head. Bulls cows and helfers of all ages for sale at all times W I. WOOD, Williamsport, O. every kernel is out or it, thus getting their grain and a goodly amount of wholesome exercise, and they will pick off the green leaves or the blossoms. It is well worth growing for either bees or poultry, and when it can be used for both it should always be grown. It does not need rich land, it requires but little labor, and HEAD Stallions—Shires, Percherons, Belgians, Clydes and one Coach horse. A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Ia.

ANTED-Working partner in poultry business; tenement; give references. BOX 201, Marlboro,

75 BARREL modern flour mill, located at Cathay N. D. Fine wheat country. For description and all particulars address GEORGE M. ROBINSON 280 Chaisworth street, St. Paul, Minn,

James Forgie & Son



TENNEY STALLION SHIELD.

10 Merchants Row, Boston, Readville Track. Mystic Park. Manufacturers and Importers of

HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, Etc.

We carry the Largest UP-TO-DATE

HORSE BOOTS

RE-OPENED STAKES.

FAIR UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT. TAUNTON Sept. 22, 23, 24, 25, '02.

Entries for Stakes Close Aug. 1.

CONDITIONS—Member of National Trotting Association, and National Trotting Association rules to govern, with exceptions. Hoppies allowed. A horse distancing the field or any part thereof entitled to first money only, and first money only for a walkover. Races, mile heats, best three in five, to harness. Entrance five errent, and five per cent, additional from winners of each division. Customary division of money, 50, 15 and 10 per cent. Six to enter, four to start. Nominators liable only for amount paid in after written notice of withdrawal by registered letter before payment is due. Entries for stakes close and horses must be named Aug. I. Records made that day will be no bar. Payments Aug. I. 81, 18, 26; 89; N. 1, 280. Entries for purses close and horses must be named Wednesday, Sept. 10. Right reserved to declare off and refund any payment in any stake or purse which does not fill satisfactorily, also to change order of programme.

C. E. BORDEN, Speed Secretary, Box 116, Taunton, Mass.



THEY ARE HONEST.

Flower City track vehicles are honest from the rim of the wheel to the tips of the shaft. Every bit of material that goes into them is good. Every detail of workmanship is good. Whatever we tell any man about them is true. We might say more about them than we do, but we leave the best things to be said by men who have bought and are using our

If you want to know what we have to say, send for our catalogue. GEO. E. SIMPSON, Mfr.,

90 South Washington St., Rochester, N. Y.

SIRE OF WILLIE H., 4, 2-27 3-4.

Fastest Entire Son of Baron Wilkes, A Grand Individual, Richly Bred, A Race Winner. Brown horse, foaled 1890, stands 15.2, sired by Baron Wilkes, 2.18, sire of seven in the 2.10 list; dam. Ollitippa, by Aristos 771, sire of the dams of \$\pi\$; second dam, Brownie (dam of Baron Brownie, 2.28), and Haldane, 2.26), by Daniel Lambert 102; sire of the dams of 98, including Dandy Jim, 2.094, Pamilco, 2.10, Alcidila, 2.104, Baronet (4), 2.114, May Bloom, 2.124, Prima Donna, 2.094, and Nightingale, 2.134.

Out of 35 starts he has won 22 firsts, and was only once behind the money. He will make the season 1962 at a FEE OF \$50, payable at the time of service, with usual urn privilege.

A GRANDLY BRED COLT.

C. W. LASELL, Oakhurst Farm, Whitinsville, Mass. ᠗ᢕᠣᠣᠣᠣᠣᠣᠣᠣᠣ᠐᠐᠐᠐᠐᠐᠐᠐᠐᠐᠐᠐

THE ARMS PALACE HORSE CAR CO. Operating ARMS & BURTON PALACE HORSE CARS Modern and most desirable car for shipping exhibition stock, rac-ing and market horses by freight or express.

If you intend campaigning a racing stable the coming season, now is the time to place your order for



Write for Pamphlet and Rates. W. A. YAGER, Manager- 1220 Monadnock Bidg.. CHICAGO. ILL.



WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY NEW 1902 CATALOG FOR THE ASKING

THE MCMURRAY SULKY CO. MARION, OHIO.

Especially Adapted Jogging, Training & Matinee Driving . . PRICE LOW

Pneumatic Sulkies

Runabouts and

Driving Wagons

Speeding Wagons

Pneumatic Jog Carts

With Pneumatic or Cushion Tire.

Matinee Racing Wagons

One Passenger Size, 135 lbs.; Two Passenger, 155 lbs.

We still furnish attac its for old style sulkies.

NO MORE BROKEN-KNEED HORSES! GENUINE TRICARD'S RESTORER Reconstitutes the hair with its natural colour, causes the sear to disappear, restores strength and flexibility to the muscles.

Wholesale Dealers: DESNOIX & DEBUCHY, 17, Rue Vicille-du-Temple, PARIS Sold by FOUGERA et Co PATUREL & Co. - NEW-YORK

Our Homes.

The Workbox.

HINTS IN BATTENBERG LACE. In carrying the thread through the hand, some workers hold it lightly under the fourth and fifth fingers.

If the hands perspire at all, this soils the thread.

The needle should be held lightly by the pushed through by the third.

Do not be too economical with thread and these will not be as fresh and clean as new thread. Always cut the thread, not good, smooth condition, and preventing injury to the teeth. Thread the end you cut, and if it kinks, as linen is apt to do, draw through the fingers. In darning, use the eye of the needle largely. No. 10 Harper Queen crewel needle is good.

Baste with very short stitch, so the thread sign, and always follow the outside curves, keeping them perfectly smooth. See how far the braid may be carried without cutbraid, and run double, a short distance. linen floss around a ring gauge or other object of similar shape, the circumference destiletto point. After having the circle of thread used for the stitches, fastening it on wrong side.

An important part of the work is putting in the centre. This should be basted to the lace before it is removed from the pattern, not taking into pattern. I find this much easier, in fact, the only way in which the correct shape of the centre is retained. The hasting stitches should then be cut on the back of the pattern, the lace removed, and the centre overstitched to the lace with the finest battenburg thread you have.

Then, on the wrong side, turn under linen a very narrow hem, and hem neatly. Some workers buttonhole the centre on the wrong side and trim closely. After this is finished lay a wet cloth over with a hot iron until dry.

EVA M. NILES. lay a wet cloth over the work, and press

Housekeeping in England.

Under the title of " American Wives and English Housekeeping," Mrs. Annie E. Lane, writing in the Fortnightly Reliving flies away with money," and attributes the fact largely to the currency.

swells the bill. I look on the penny as a cent, and that is the keynote of the expense coinage, there is the miserable half-crown it is more than half a dollar, and yet it only represents a half dollar in importance. 'What shall I give him?' I ask piteously of my Englishman, when a fee is in question 'Oh, half a crown,' he says carelessly; I obey, but I mourn over 121 cents thrown people who have no dollar! Don't talk of four shillings! Four shillings are a shabby excuse for two self-righteous half-crowns."

On the question of rent, Mrs. Lane says: "I find that the cheapness of English rents | sight,-scores or hundreds of these little in- with a potato masher to separate the hulls from is misleading, for besides the rent the tenant is expected to pay the rates and taxes, which add to the original rent one-third; stance which they more, only somehow it is ignored. Get a nourishment instead of death. house for £150, and you can add £50 to that by way of rates and taxes. Nor does that enable you to get anything very gorgeous in living in the open, and can there enjoy all the shape of a house, but one obtainable for their allotted days and hours. It does not berries or jam adds a delicious flavor to a quart about the same price in New York or Boston, minus those comforts which Ameri- window and doorway, and if you begin cans have come to consider as a matter of early enough in the spring and keep at course, until they learn better in England. As for English flats, they are dear and badly

"In New York I was in a flat occupied by a clerk in my husband's employ, which proves that the average man can make himself very comfortable. It consisted of six rooms, besides a kitchen and bathroom, and a servant's room. It was entirely finished in oak, and the plumbing was all nickel plated and open, and it was furnished with speaking tubes. In the nice kitchen was an icebox, and the kitchen range was of the best. This model flat cost £6 a month, including heating, and could be given up at a month's notice.'

us hopelessly behind, but her British carecould not have got such a treasure in America at the price." On the other hand, woodwork is much dearer here. A parquet floor for the drawing-room costs £27, against were bought in that city and brought to London for little more t han the price of one equally suitable seen in London.

Servants apparently cost more here than in the States. This startling fact is proved thus: In America wages are much higher. but the American servant does twice the work of an English servant. The average American family keeps two servants, and a fork. man who comes in twice a day to "tend' the furnace-the central stove which heats the entire house. The cook gets £50 a year, the housemaid £40, and the man, who gets neither food nor lodging, £18; the total is £108, which includes the baking of all the bread and the doing of the weekly laundry for the entire house, the only additional expenses being for coal and soap.

Now for the wages in an English family: Cook £35, parlor-maid £25, housemaid £20, char-boy £8 and £50 to the laundry for work which is quite disgraceful. The sum total is £138, which does not include the feeding of an additional person, and a servant's board is a greater expense than her wages.

"That the servant business is a trade was impressed on me for the first time by my very intelligent English cook. Each English servant has her trade which she knows, and she declines to meddle with what she does not understand. Our American servants are more liberal, but now I realize that a good English servant is not so much an amateur as an American.

"It is quite a mistake," says Mrs. Lane, "to suppose that a given income will go one-third further here than in America. It

Prevention of Deafness.

The great and constantly increasing prevall those having charge of the young very Weekly.

careful in the treatment of the ears. Many cases of deafness in adult life could be traced back to one of several easily prevent-

able causes, if all were known. First, mistaken ideas as to cleanliness are fruitful of mischief. The old rule that while the outside ear must be kept clean, th nside ear will take care of itself is a good one. Nature provides a secretion-the natural wax-to this end. There are also tiny, fine hairs at the entrance to the canal first and second fingers, and the needle the work of which is to act as sentinels against dust and dirt.

The wax itself is bitter in taste, and is a use the short ends, as with the utmost care guard against insects. Only by rare accident would an insect enter the ear, and when in it would be quite as anxious for break or bite it, thus keeping the end in release as its unwilling host. When this accident does occur a little sweet oil should

be poured in to drive the insect out. The faithful but ignorant nurse should be instructed not to roll up corners of washrags and towels and force them into the opening. Even if no further harm is done some water will almost certainly find enwill not be easily pulled from the line of de- trance, and this is not only dangerous in itself, but tends to injure the protective quali-

ities of the wax. Another great fault is the ignoring of the ting, and do not be afraid to turn back the danger-signal of earache in children. In former days, when less was known about For choice pieces hand-made rings are desir- the treatment of the ears, and when there able. These should be made by winding were no specialists, the administration of some pain-reliever, such as hot applications or laudanum water, and the ignoring of the pending on size of ring desired; tiny rings reason behind the ache were more excusfor handkerchiefs should be made over a able than they would be today. To relieve the pain is well so far as it goes; but at the of floss, overcast it, then remove, buttonhole same time a specialist should be consulted around it very closely and evenly, with as to what lurks behind the pain. Many parents who would think it a shame to let a child suffer from toothache and not take it to the dentist will watch some poor, little, helpless sufferer grow up on earache, as it were, and seem to regard it as some mysterious insult on the part of nature. Most of nature's insults are patient, faithful warnings in disguise, and this is especially true of ear symptoms in the young .- Youth's Companion.

Keep Out the Flies.

Some people think it is healthful to have flies around,—say that they are natural scavengers, etc. What they do with the offending matter after they take it away is not stated; but as they do not wander far from where they get their supplies, it is not to be supposed that they transport very far

the debris they may accumulate. They certainly injure the nerves of such persons as they encounter, or rather as encounter them; and thus very often drive Re- people into sickness that might otherwise have been avoided; and there is no knowing view, gives an entertaining account of her have been avoided; and there is no knowing own experience. She finds that "English how many germs of disease they carry from

one place to another. "Several years ago," says an observing "The English unit of money value is a lady, "sitting near a window, I noticed a penny,-the American a cent, but observe fly buzzing on the window-sill he seemed that a penny is two cents in value. I am clumsy, would fly a little, then stop, and asked 8d. for a pound of tomatoes,-I think clean his wings and body with his feet, how cheap!' until I make a mental calcu- after the manner of flies. I was interested, lation, 'sixteen cents, that's dear.' It is the and got the microscope and looked through guileless penny which, like the common it. The fly was covered with little brown soldier, does the mighty executions and parasites, so small that I could not see them with the naked eye. No wonder it was clumsy! I took a fine needle and of living in London. To go further into the pushed one off. It clung with its proboscis, and boil the rest of the milk. Then add to the just as a plant aphis does on the leaf of a plant. The fly seemed to like my efforts on its behalf, and kept still. I felt that I must cremate it and its companions together; while doing this, I made up my mind that no more flies should come inside my dwelling,if I could help it. I would fight it out on away with no credit to myself. Poor English that line if it took all summer, like our famous general; I still hold to that mind."

Some people give flies the full range of the house, but welcome them to inhospitable graves of adhesive paper. It is a cruel sects, caught by a leg, a wing, and gradually it. smothered to death in the merciless sub-

The best way is to keep them wher they belong-out of doors. They can make a cost so very much to put screens in every work, you can have a flyless house all summer.

A good many screens do not screen: there are little defects in them, and places through which flies can crawl. The little insects are wonderfully ingenious at finding these open doors, and although the number that get in may be much diminished by even faulty screens, it is far better to have them practically invulnerable, which may be very easily done.-Everywhere.

Restoration of Drowning Persons.

The following simplified method for the restoration of drowning persons, and of those who have lost consciousness through In heating, plumbing, and house fixtures asphyxia or any other cause, was developed generally, the American housekeeper finds by Dr. J. V. Laborde of the School of Anthropology in Paris. It has proved efficataker was a success. "Her wages were £1 a cious in many cases. In one cited, of a child week, including her food, and to be just 1 who had been submerged for nearly fifteen minutes, the return of breathing was accomplished in ten minutes. The translation here given is from a leaflet which Dr. Laborde distributes among his pupils, and its £15 in New York. And three wood mantels publication now, at the beginning of the season, when accidents in the water are

common, is believed to be timely. 1. As soon as the drowning man has been taken from the water, force open his mouth. If the teeth are clinched, separate them with the fingers, or by means of any hard object,-e.g., a piece of wood, the end of a cane, the handle of a knife, of a spoon, of a

2. Firmly seize between the thumb and the tongue, using your handkerchief, or any piece of linen, to prevent the tongue from slipping: then repeatedly, rhythmically with decision, pull it from the mouth, and relax it alternately-at the rate of at least twenty times a minute, imitating the cadenced movements of expiration and in-

3. At the same time introduce, far back into the throat, the first finger of the left hand, pressing upon the base of the tongue, so as to induce vomiting, and thus free the stomach of the water or food which encum

4. This treatment, the most efficaciou known method of bringing back the respiration, must be begun without the slightest delay, and persistently continued for a half hour, an hour, or more. At the same time all the usual remedies must be applied. Most important are the removal of the clothing, friction over the whole body, pressure upon the anterior part of the chest, the restoration of the bodily heat, and, where it is possible, the application upon the region of the heart of com-

presses of very hot water. The same method may and should be applied, in the same manner, in all cases of alence of deafness should make parents and ness), from whatever cause.—Harper's

From a Worn Tablecloth

With many of us it is a domestic tragedy when the best tablecloth ends an hor existence. Of course, in the hands of a thrifty housekeeper, this is not until its spotless surface has been adorned with sundry bits of embroidery, and even then, if rightly managed, it has years of existence before it in other spheres. Hold such a cloth up to the ght, so that the thin places nay be readily seen, and let some one with a blue pencil mark around them; then lay it on the floor or a large table, and cut from the better part an infinity of small doilies of various sizes, four, six, eight and ten inches square: oblong napkins, also of different sizes, cutting your coat always ac cording to your cloth. Roll these up and lay them in the "fifteen minutes basket," and when you find an idle moment on your hands, fringe them. The result will be a store of doilies, which you will at once find so useful that you will wonder how you ever kept house without them. If the linen has been both heavy and fine, and of a handsome design, they are besides decidedly ornamental.-Country Gentleman.

CALF'S TONGUE WITH TOMATO SAUCE. Take two calves' tongues, soak them in warm water for an hour; drain and parboil for ten nutes; cool, pare and scrape the white skin off. Into a saucepan put one tablespoonful of flour stir into it gradually one cup of water. When bolls, add one wine glass of vinegar, o of parsley and an onion with three cloves stuck in it. Cover and cook slowly for an hour. Drain on a cloth; dish up and serve with tomato sauce over it. The tongue can be boiled the day before and then reheated for breakfast, and the tomato

RASPBERRY VINEGAR.

Put a pound of fine fruit into a bowl and pour over it a quart of the best wine or cider vinegar. Next day strain the liquor on a pound of fresh raspberries. The following day do the same. Do not squeeze the fruit, but drain as dry as possible by lightly pressing it. The last time strain it through muslin previously wet with vinegar to prevent waste. Put into a preserving kettle with a pound of sugar to every pint of juice. Stir until the sugar is melted and let it cook gently for five minutes, skim it. While celd, bottle and cork

TOMATOES AND MUSHROOMS. Put on a pint of tomatoes in a saucepan and ook for fifteen or twenty minutes until nearly all the water has evaporated, season with salt and pepper, add a generous tablespoonful of tablespoonful of bread crumbs and half a pint of fresh mushroons chopped fine. Cook until the mushrooms are tender. Have some bread cut in nice slices, toasted and slightly moistened with warm milk. Pour the to

and mushrooms over it and serve very hot. APPLE TAPIOCA.

One-half cup pearl tapioca, three apples, pared and cored, one pint water, one-half teaspoon salt, one-fourth cup sugar, cinnamon and grated nutmeg. Cover the tapioca with one and one-half cups warm water, and soak five or six hours, stirring now and then. Pack the apples in a deep dish, filling the cores with sugar, and pour over them the tapioca, water, cinnamon and nutmeg. Bake one hour, or until the apples are well cooked. Serve hot with hard sauce or cream.

MOCK BISQUE. One can tomatoes, three pints milk, one tablespoon flour, one tablespoon butter, one small teaspoon soda, one teaspoon salt, pepper to taste. Stew the tomatoes till tender. Mix the flour with enough of the milk to make a sm milk the flour, butter and seasoning, and when thickened remove from the fire, and strain into it the tomatoes. Bring it once Then add the soda, and serve at once.

MOCK OYSTERS OF GREEN CORN.

A pint of grated corn, a cup of flour, one egg, two ounces of butter, three tablespoonfuls of milk, and salt and pepper to taste. Mix well and from a spoon in oblong cakes-to look as much like oysters as possible-into hot butter fry brown on both sides. Serve on a platter and garnish with parsley. These may also be made of canned corn by pressing it through a colander

Hints to Housekeepers.

Use bits of jelly to enrich pudding. Small mantities of berries serve the same purpose. A cup of ripe currants or any sort of berries can be Scupoli. mashed into a cup of sugar and added with a beaten egg to make a pie. Even half a cup of of ice cream. Save the left-overs or syrup from cans of fruit for gelatine desserts, creams, puddings, sauces, charlottes, fruit cottage puddings, with stale bread or cake, or to pour over French pancakes.

Cold pork is, in the esteem of some persons better than when hot. Serve it in neatly cut slices for tea or luncheon at the second meal, then take stock of the remains and look to the Roast pork bones make an excellent brown stock, almost as rich as that from roast beef. Trim the scraps from the bones and con sign them to the soup kettle. Cut with a keen knife all the fat from meat that is not to be served cold. This fat rendered down makes an excellent dripping to saute potatoes. Chop it, set in a covered far in the oven and allow it to melt.

Strain and set away in the refrigerator.

One of the handsomest of brass bedsteads is very simple in design, but solid and massive. Both head and foot pieces are rather high, filled in with good-sized round rods. The top piece, into which the rods are fitted, and which up from the sides over both head and foot, is also round and massive, as large around as one's fist. All this is absolutely plain and particularly pleasing, as is also the shape of the two ends, which curve back at the top, after the style of many

wooden bedsteads, but less often seen in metal. Peach and pear stains on linen are some of the most obstinate with which a housekeeper has to contend. Boiling water, useful in the case of most other fruit stains, rarely removes those mentioned. Lemon juice thickened with salt, powdered starch and a little soft soap spread over the stains, the articles then spread in the sun, will often remove them. Sometimes only oxalic acid is successful. It should be used with care, and afterwards the linen should be rinsed in weak ammonia water.

Hot water is taken nowadays as a regular beverage by so many persons, that the English hot water or toddy tumbler becomes useful as a gift for this service. The tumbler rests in a light the first finger of the right hand the end of silver frame with handle, and accompanying it is a deep bowl spoon.

Housekeepers in fitting out their seaside cottage should remember that the springs of beds rust very easily in such localities, and need frequent inspection to be kept in good condition. It is a good idea to make covers for the springs out of some strong material, sew long tapes on each side, and let them meet under the springs and be securely tied. If this is not do springs should be looked over frequent uld be looked over frequently and wiped with a soft, dry cloth, otherwise they will rust and transfer their stain to the mattress and bedding. Leather articles, too, need frequent wiping over if exposed to moist salt air

Fashion Motes.

... Dunstable straws, rushes, alder stems and

other rustic braids, loosely woven or lace plaited are in great demand, both here and abroad. ... The width of many of the newest coaching and garden party hats is remarkable, and the fashion of putting a wreath of large full-blown roses and foliage at the extreme edge of the brin on the front of the hat is still greatly favored Floppiness has been a characteristic of "stylish French millinery now for two seasons past

•*• Holland dresses more or less tinted are much used for beach and mountain costumes. The skirts are strapped, and jackets finished with blouse vests of white India silk, fagot stitched in black, or dotted with black French asphyxia and of syncope (loss of conscious-ness), from whatever cause.—Harper's sailor collar, the pointed ends brought down one each side, half way to the waist. Inch-wide strap- miles at which an object on the earth's surface

pings of black silk edge the collar, and a black silk tie passed underneath is knotted in front. With these additions, the Holland gown is smartened very considerably. The costume looks and

is cool.

•• Linens of every description are in good taste. By French tailors they are made into fairly long skirts heavily strapped, and these are worn either with skirted Russian blouses, the shorter Gibson waists, or Eton blouses, with Irish lace collars attached. Pale sea-shell pink or charry of are the colors most popular for the cherry-red are the colors most popular for the short waists worn beneath these garments. Some of the mauve and butchers' blue linens are relieved with ecru linen lace insertions and ap-pliques, the effect being exceedingly smart.

•• Many of the gowns prepared for afternoon wear are in black and white silk or French muslin. An admirable costume of white satin coulard dotted with black was made with a skirt which fitted the figure nearly half its length, below which was arranged a graduated flounce of tucked net ruched with white lace dotted with black. Pale apple-green silk was used for the foundation skirt, vest front and folded waistband, over which the blouse pouched slightly. Soft delicate shades of sage, apple, chartreuse, golden and sea-green are in great relief of color is requisite.

• Some of the new French skirts are arranged

in graduated box-plaits all around, the plaits being very narrow and flat at the top, widening out as they descend, and when released, giving the fashionable fullness near the feet. Soft, pliable materials are especially appropriate for this style of skirt, and many of the models ar this style or skirt, and many or the invertion, threaded horizontally with bands of insertion, the band passing each time it reaches it beneath the fold of the box-plait. Three or four rows of insertion arranged at regular intervals are used. The skirts are hung over five-gored foundations, and the plaits are either secured on the under side or else they are stitched down to flounce depth and then left to fall free. They have inverted box-plaits at the there is either a long or short sweep as preferred. Regulation of the length of the plaits depends upon the figure. Tall or short, slender or the reverse, these characteristics are taken severally into account in copying these plaited

Curious Facts.

-The hay harvested in the United States in 1901 amounted to fifty-one million tons.

—A first-class ocean steamer, it is said, requires the services of about 120 firemen.

—The number of government officials in France is 416,000. Fifty years ago it was 188,000. -Salmon rarely live more than ten years, but pike and carp sometimes live to be 150 years old.

—The sun's surface radiates eighty-seven times as much heat as the same area of molten

-Of all the newspapers published in the world sixty-eight per cent. are in the English language.

—Rock salt is mined and prepared for use in

the States of New York, Kansas, Louisiana and -A ship's cable is usually 720 feet long, but in charts a cable equals 607.56 feet, or the tenth of

-The per capita consumption of spirits in the United States is smaller than in any other of the

great nations.

—In the last thirty-three years \$240,000,000 population of 180,000.

-A man turns 112,000 spadefuls of earth in digging an acre of ground, and the soil he has moved during his work weighs 850 tons.

remarkable month in the world's history. January had two full moons, and so had March, but February had none. This had not occurred since the creation of the world, and, according to some no right to endeavor to surprise any of the astronomers, the same thing may not occur again for a period of 2,500,000,000 years.

-It is impossible for young people to marry in Germany without the consent of their parents or legal guardians. Certain prescribed forms must be gone through or the marriage is null and void. When a girl has arrived at what is considered a marriageable age her parents make a ally two or three are invited at the same time. so that the attention may not seem too pointed. No young man, however, is invited to the house until after he has called at least once, and thus si, nified his wish to have social intercourse with

Gems of Thought.

... Do what is pleasing to Jesus Christ, and neglect nothing which pleases him.-Lorenzo

Abbe Guillore.

great things, and stirs him up to be always long- at any instant. It is simply appalling when usual while en route. The day was, ining for what is more perfect.-Thomas a Kempis. Do what you can, give what you have. Only stop not with feelings; carry your charity into ds. Do and give what costs you something .-

prayer, this thy desire,—that thou mayest be stripped of all selfichness, and with entire simbolds for him. All his powers of acplicity follow Jesus only.-Thomas a Kempis.

By rooting out our selfish desires, even when they appear to touch no one but ourselves we are preparing a chamber of the soul where the divine presence may dwell.—Ellen Watson. tion for learning. . . . Our eyes are holden that we cannot see things that stare us in the face until the hour arrives when the mind is ripened.-Emerson.

.. There is a vast difference between doing and being. We may consciously express in action what we have not yet attained and made our own, but our unconscious actions are according t our true attainment.-Selected.

.As a shepherd seeketh out his flock in the day that he is among his sheep that are scattered; so will I seek out my sheep, and will deliver them out or all places where they have been scat tered in the cloudy and dark day.-Ezekiel-

....Such knowledge have I of the actual blessedness and wonder of this present life that I believe there are some good things here which, If we do not take them now, in all the ranges of existence we shall have no opportunity to fin again what we have carelessly let slip .- John White Chadwick.

.... The universe is as full of truth and goodness as it is of light. And no more surely does the constant day return alike to the "just and the unjust" than true lives will rebuke our unsloth of spirit by their brave and cheerful soheitings.-Henry Wilder Foote.

... Break off some one evil, seek to uproot some one sin, cut off some one self-indulgence, deny thyself some one vanity; do it as an offering to God, for the love of God, in hope once to see God; and some gleam of faith and life and love will stream down upon thy soul from the everlasting fount of love. Follow on, and thou shalt never lose that track of light.—Edward B. Pusey.

... Everything becomes possible to those who love. The commands of the Lord are no longer grievous, for the soul that loves is gifted by that love with fresh energies; it discovers in itself unsuspected possibilities, and is supplied with ever-flowing currents of new vigor. We shall be enabled to do so much if only we love. We live by loving, and the more we love the more we live; and therefore, when life feels dull and the spirits are low, turn and love God, love your neighbor, and you will be healed of your wound. Love Christ, the dear master; look at his face, listen to hi words, and love will waken, and you will do all things through Christ, who strengtheneth you.-Henry Scott Holland.

Motes and Queries.

RANGE OF VISION. - " R. M. C.": Standing on the highest mountain—say at a height of 26,668 feet, which is slightly over five miles above sea level-on a clear day a man can see to a distance of two hundred miles. To see objects at a distance of one hundred miles the observer must may be seen is equal to the square root of one and a half times the height of the observer in feet above sea level, allowance being made for the effect of atmospheric refraction.

LARGE TREES IN CALIFORNIA-" Black" The giant sequolas of California, the largest of known trees, are found only in the western par of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, in Calaveras Tuolumne and Mariposa counties. They grow in detached groups, locally called groves, at an altitude of from four thousand to five thousand feet

The famous group known as the Mammo The famous group known as the manness Grove of Calaveras, containing over ninety large trees, stands in 38° north latitude, between the San Antonio and Stanislaus rivers. The bark of one of the largest trunks was stripped off to the height of 116 feet and exhibited in New York and London, and now stands in the Crystal Palace at Syder nam. The tree died. It measured ninety feet in girth and 32 feet in height. In the Maripose grove one tree measures 101 feet around the root, and a cut stump is thirty-one feet is diameter. Some of the trees are of great age, perhaps three thousand years or more. They have little beauty owing to their scant foliage.

The World Beautiful.

Lilian Whiting in Boston Budget. As the sun Ere it is risen, sometimes paints its image In the atmosphere, so often do the spirits Of great events stride on before the events, And in today already walks ton

There exists moments in the life of man When he is nearer the great Soul of the world Than is man's custom, and possesses freely The power of questioning his destiny.

-Coleridge. If any of us knew what we were doing, or where we are going, then when we think we best know! We do not know today whether we are ousy or idle. In times when we thought ourselve ndolent, we have afterwards discovered that nuch was accomplished, and, much was begun in us. All our days are so uncomfortable while they pass, that 't is wonderful where or when we ever got anything of this which we call wisdom, poetry, virtue. We never got it on any dated calendar day. Some heavenly days must have been interalated somewhere, like those that Hermes wor with dice of the Moon, that Osiris might be born.

The only thing grief has taught me, is to know

If tomorrow I should be informed of the bankruptcy of my principal debtors, the loss of my property would be a great inconvenience to me, perhaps for many years; but it would leave me as it found me, neither better nor worse. So is it with this calamity: it does not touch me; something which I fancied was a part of me, which could not be torn away without could not be torn away without tearing me, nor enlarged without enriching me, falls off from me and leaves no scar .- Emerson

The unexpected and the unaccountable

play so large a part in human life that they

may well incite study. It is not conceivable that man should always remain at the mercy of events without conscious and intelligent choice in selecting and grouping them. Is there no Roentgen ray that will pierce the horizon of the future and disclose to us what lies beyond? Of course, it is a sort of stock-in-trade, axiomatic assertion that if it were intended for man to know the future God would have revealed it him; and as it is not thus revealed, it is unwise, or unlawful, or immoral to seek to read it. On the same principle, and with just as much logic, it might be solemnly declared that we have secrets of the Universe; that if it had been intended for us to know the weight and composition of the stars; to understand the laws that hold them in their courses; or o know what is conquered by the scientist in geology, or chemistry, or anything eise, that the knowledge would have been ready point of inviting young men to the house, and made, and as it is not so, it is not lawful for man to explore any of these territories of the unknown. Or this assertion could be carried to a still further absurdity, and construed that if man had been intended to read he would have born with the knowledge, and have had no need of learning the alphabet. As a matter of fact, the extending of the horizon line of knowledge, in every direction, is man's possibilities, and success, and happiness depend on causes wholly outside his own conout the remotest idea of what that day complishment, all his energy, all his patriotic demonstration. peace of mind,-even the very matter life or death hangs in the balance, and the scales are to him invisible and in- the example of the Peterkins, this year No man can learn what he has not prepara. tangible. The chance of a moment may make or mar. A letter, a telegram, with some revelation or expression that par- having read in their homes the document alyzes all his powers; the arrival of an un- which the holiday celebrates. And though foreseen friend or guest, a sudden summons to an unexpected matter,-all these bit in this "resolve" of our patriotic and a thousand other nebulous possibilities women, the thing itself is undoubtedly a that may, at any instant, fairly revolution- step in the right direction. It will, at least ize his life,-are in the air, and may at any moment precipitate themselves.

> Is not the next step in scientific progress to be into the invisible and the unknown?

Dr. Loeb conceived the idea that the forces which rule in the realm of living things are not different from the forces that we know in the inanimate world. He has made some very striking and arresting experiments with protoplasm and chemical stimuli and opened a new field of problems in biology. If the physical universe can be so increasingly explored, shall not the spiritual universe be also penetrated by the spiritual powers of man?

There is no reason why clairvoyance should not be developed into a science as rational as any form of optical research Not an exact science, or phenomena. like mathematics, for the future is a combination of the results of the past; of the will and power and purposes of the individual in the present, and of those events that have been in train and are already on their way. It is a sort of spiritual chemistry. But it seems reasonably clear that all the experiences on this plane have already transpired in the life of the spirit on the other plane of that two-fold life that we live, and they occur here because they have already occurred there. They are precipitated into the denser world after having taken place in the ethereal world. And so, if the vision can be cultivated that penetrates into this ethereal world, the future can thereby be read. It is the law and the prophets. Now as the present largely determines the

future the things that shall be are partly our own creation. We shape ourselves the joy or fear

Of which our coming life is made, And ful our future's atmosphere With sunshine or with shade There are no conditions of being that are

not plastic to the potency of thought. As one learns to control his thought he controls the issues of life. He becomes increasingly clear in intuition, in perception and in spiritual vision.

The Brunswick, Boston.

Our Lady Readers will Recognize This Picture.

A Fac-Simile of the One Printed on the

Dobbins' Electric Soap

The soap their mothers used to delight raising. Dobbins' Electric is the same purificle it was when it was first made and cop to 14 cents a bar. If your clothes do just as long and look as white as they used

DOBBINS' SOAP MANUFACTURING CO. Sole Manufacturers. Philadelphia.

Brilliants.

It is not day, and yet the night is gone. Look eastward. See! that is not black, but gray, Cold gray, hard gray, dark gray; and yet, if one Watches it, cold and hard, he hopes for day Whiter and whiter,—see, the night is done! The stars are frightened, and they pale away. Color that—color? Yes, 'neath Procyon See the soft tinge, as new as it is old, That nameless yellow of which Homer told; And then, as those weird curtains are unrolled, Cloud mixed with cloud, fold entangled in with

That "faint, peculiar tint of yellow-green," And there the scarlet of the rays between Scarlet—no! crimson, flashing into gold.
One sea of gold, and then the sun! the sun!

-E. E. Hale God keep us through the common days, The level stretches white with dust, When thought is tired and hands upraise Their burdens feebly since they must. In days of slowly fretting care,

Then most we need the strength of praver.

Thou hatest hatred's withering reign; In souls that discord maketh dark.

Dost Thou rekindle love's bright spark, And make them one again.

-Margaret E. Sangste

To anxious, prying thought, And weary, fretting care, The highest yieldeth nought, He giveth all to prayer. -Paul Gerhardt Since I am coming to that holy room Where with the choir of saints forevermore

tune the instrument here at the door, And, what must I do then, think here before Low at His feet lay thy burden of carefulness.

I shall be made Thy music, as I come

High on His heart he will bear it for thee, Comfort thy sorrows, and answer thy prayerful Guiding thy steps as may best for thee be

From the blight of thankless eye, Teach us for all joys to crave Benediction pure and high, Own them given, endure them gone, Shrink from their hardening touch, yet prize

Save our blessings, Master, save

Prize them as rich odors meet For love to lavish at his sacred feet.

The More Civilized Fourth.

It is worthy of note that this year Boston's Fourth of July was less unrestrained business in this part of life, and why, in- than it has been for many years past. The deed, if he can weigh and measure the stars accident list, like the noise of "the night beif you would advance in true holiness you in space, shall he not be able to compel fore," was less revolting than for many seamust aim steadily at perfection in little things .- some magic mirror to reveal to him his sons, and on the day itself people were able future? As it is, we all tread on quicksands to travel about in comparative comfort, and The noble love of Jesus impels a man to do of mystery, that may open and engulf us at were subject to decidedly fewer shocks than one stops to think of it,-to realize the deed, almost as it should be. For there is, of degree to which all one's achievements, and course, no reason whatever why the Fourth of July should be a time of wild abandon, a day when prudence and caution are thrown Let this be thy whole endeavor, this thy trol. One awakens to begin the day with- to the winds, and noise and license considered quite the proper thing. The time is past when senseless riot can masquerade as

It was interesting to learn that the Daugh ters of the Revolution, following, perhaps, resolved in solemn assembly to give a more decent turn to the day by reading of there is something that makes one smile a demonstrate that patriotism is not confined to the paraphernalia of the zealous hoodlum who burns and bangs from eight o'clock of the evening of July 3 till three o'clock of the morning of July 5.

If we were honest with ourselves, many of us, who do not fall into the hoodlum cat gory, would have it to confess that we had never read the Declaration of Independence The ideas upon which our government is founded, so far at least as their enunciation in the immortal order drawn up by Thomas Jefferson for action July Fourth, 1776, ar concerned, are to too many of us sealed books. Yet all Americans must be in pressed, if they but give themselves half a chance, by the noble utterances of this work derful document, with its initial statement "We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life

liberty and the pursuit of happiness.' It has sometimes seemed to us that suf ficient emphasis upon this one statement of the Declaration of Independence, with perhaps particular stress upon the clause which concerns every man's right to the pur suit of happiness, might in time entirely do away with the more uncivilized fashion of celebrating Independence Day. For no individual bred up with a proper respect for the comfort of others could be guilty of exploding cannon crackers on the public highway, where even the sick and dying must hear them, throwing fire crackers almost into the faces of pedestrians and electric-car passengers, and otherwise re-

verting to barbarism. It it was, however, not to criticise but to congratulate that we approached this subject. Things were certainly better on Friday than they have been for many years, and the time will probably soon come when noise will no longer be regarded as the fitting thing on

this holiday. The king has smoked a cigar. There is a listinct touch of nature in the fact that, whatever their opinions of royalty, the majority of men were pleased to know of this

particular symptom of recovery.

They might find out any time," he said, cran

ing his neck to peer through a crack; "Tita—we could live forever, rich, on this, if we got it

away."
"S-s-t! How much do you suppose there is,

"There must be a hundred five million," whis-

pered he, scared, but wise.

She dared to gather up a double handful.

"Ours wouldn't a particle "een about this much,

wouldn't it, Anfitrion?"
"A little more," said he, with superiority.

of feet, he thought. They have come! They have found it out! He fell into the stern, and

the money clattered to the boards. Unsteady with fright, he heaved the anchor and pushed

"Curse Cæsar!" groaned he, blasphemous, straining on the pole. "I'll sneak back and get

Once becoming a criminal he was not going to

do anything by halves. Nothing could harm

Cæsar—the money—the money was the thing to be looked after now! He hoisted a sail; the shore

was disappearing. The distant mango grove was only a little cloud. The noises had all been in his

imagination, and Cæsar slept in the midst of an

For an hour, while Tita moaned on the shore

felt relieved. He would return and confess all.

"Caesar!" wailed she.
"Oh—why, it's Elias. See here, man, your

boy's lost you. Where have you been?"

The mother broke in. There on the floor, in a corner, his fists dug into his eyes—eyes

glued with tears, lay little Cæsar, forlorn, ex-hausted, sound asleep; and Tita clutched him

up.
"Senor," said Aufitrion, all his old stateliness

"I stole that money from Don Jonatan. My conscience has brought me back."

This was news to the jefe. He shrugged his shoulders. Well, sald he, he'd have to put An-

fitrion in jail; and in the morning they'd see

Jonatan. He was sorry, he was, that so good a man had gone astray. He'd put the money in the safe—it would go in. Tita could sleep on the corredor with Cæsar. So, stern and worn, An-

fitrion gave himself up and went away to jail.

In the morning Jonatan and blithe Adela were found frolicking all along the beach. They came

Dopular Science.

-- The stick insect of Borneo, the largest

insect known, is sometimes thirteen inches long. It is wingless, but some species of stick insects have beautiful colored wings that fold like fans.

-Denicotinized cigars have been rejected as

nsipid. By the process of Gerold of Halle, the

nicotin and other poisons are made non-volatile by a solution of tannic acid and a decoction of

wild marjoram restores the perfume. Physiological tests of this treated tobacco, which retains

its nicotin with scarcely changed flavor, has given M. Bardet no symptom of any poisoning.

—Last year the Germans produced 1,500,000 tons of raw sugar, representing 13 per cent. of

the beet root crushed, which was an increase

since 1840 from eight thousand tons of product as

"But Cæsar! Cæsar!" she wailed.

about midnight, landed.

breaking, she fell on his breast.

jefe politico, and he opened it.

What?" said the jefe.

ping and entranced.

Anfitrion?'

ture.

the !

oap

CO.,

but gray,

t, if one

day.

away.

old:

in with

. Hale.

VS.

ist.

raver.

ark.

rhardt.

rhardt.

before.

Donne.

iness.

rayerful-

Jonsell.

yet prize

Keble.

ear Bos-

straine d

asurable

light be-

any sea

ere able

fort, and

cks than

was, in-

ere is, of

e Fourth indon, a

thrown

eonsid-

time is

erade as

Daugh-

perhaps,

is year

give a

uling or

ocument

though

smile a

patriotic

otedly a

at least,

confined

oodlum.

clock on

clock on

many of

um cate

we had

endence.

ment is

nciation

Thomas.

1776, are

s sealed

be im-

nis won-

tement:

evident:

they are

tain in-

are life,

hat suf-

ement of

ce, with

elause

the pur-

irely do

For no

respect

guilty

e public

i dving

kers al-

ins and

wise re-

e but to

subject.

lay than

the time

will no

hing on

act that,

ADWAY'S READY RELIEF has stood valed before the public tor over fifty rs as a Pain Remedy. It instantly rees and quickly cures all Sprains, ises, Sore Muscles, Cramps, Burns, burns, Mosquito Bites, Backaches, daches, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neua. Internally,

A CURE FOR ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

Dysentery, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus,

adway's Ready Relief taken in water in a few moments cure Cramps, sms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, artburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness. Headache, Colic, Flatulency and all rnal Pains.

here is not a remedial agent in the d that will cure Fever and Ague and other Malarious, Bilious and other ers, aided by RADWAY' PILLS, so kly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. fifty cents per bottle. Sold by drug-

B 1 DWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., New York

Doetry.

SONGS UNSUNG.

there are the songs that mother sings, When the heart and life are young. But the dearest songs the world may know. Are those that are never sung.

They triumph over joy or tears, They keep their mighty reign, and live through swiftly passing years, With sweet, yet deathless strain.

They hold of God's eternal love A measure deep and strong, And join the soul to realms above, In grand, unspoken song.
J. B. M. WRIGHT.

Merrimac.

THE OLD HAND ORGAN.

The old hand organ in the street Has not the gaudy gold and gilt The new ones have—but, oh, the sweet Old tunes it plays with limping lilt; The Harp That Once Through Tara's Halls,"
- Jim Crow" and "Annie Laurie," too— And, answering its bugle calls, The old times rise for me and you.

Then You'll Remember Me," it plays-And straight our memories go back Through all the dead years' mellow haze, With frequent pause along the track. And then we see the grass-grown streets, The orchards gleaming in the sun, Where crooning bees seek out the sweets And shadows o'er the grasses run.

We see the flash of merry eyes; We see the gleam of old-time smiles; And, ere the old-time music dies, We live again the old-time whiles. We walk the pathway in the lane, And day-dream as we used to then, For on the rippling old refrain

The old times come to life again. Play! Old hand-organ in the street! Play every song we used to sing, And let our hearts in cadence beat With each glad memory they bring. Play, in your halting, careless way, The fine old tunes that softly tell

Of every God-made happy day, In those old times we love so well. -Baltimore American.

APART.

against Thy foemen, fierce arrayed, Fighting or falling at the battle's front.
Comfort me not with ease," I should have said. Or peaceful days, lest sword and spear grow

Give me to share the fight my brothers share; Their wounds, their want, their triumph, their

God chose instead, and set mine eager feet Close within walls I cannot pass at will; The noise of shouting where his armies meet rifts to me faint from yonder far-off hill; My days are silent; pastures green and sweet Beside me spread, and healing waters still. Alas, my brothers! was I faint of heart Or weak of hand, so to be set apart? Yet in the silence here the selfsame foe treeps in upon me still through sun and sha He fronts me sudden for the overthrow, He follows on my steps with poisoned blade. The weary watch by day and night I know, unds, the thirst, the looking forth for aid, So did my God, denying, grant my prayer; So, set apart, my brothers' lot I bear. -Mabel Earle, in The Outlook.

THE PING-PONG LOVER. It is not mine to serve with stately grace

celluloid into my lady's face; in no game with skill to me is given, not play at all unless I am driven.

not mine, not mine to send with easy grace

The light ball bounding
The white ball bounding in my lady's face

mine in endless rallies to repel

ousand artless strokes she knows so well;

ine my suit victoriously to press

alet does this when 't is in a mess!) ine with futile, ine with frantic racquet to repel

rly service, mning service that I know too well. ine it is to scramble in her train,

arch in darkened corners to maintain, onade to fetch with deference, the score, oft "love," with look intense

ateful liquid, lameless liquid fetch with reverence,

gful worship ngful worship thus to evidence. -London Punc .

THE PEACEFUL HEART.

Some hearts are haunts of peace, And some are haunts of strife; In some all wars must cease, In some all wars are rife. Oh, grant a heart to me

Where holy peace may dwell; And let my heart not be War's fearful citadel.
—Ella Fuller Maitland.

Lad Manicure and Complexion Soap. E THAT PANEL OF PUMICE.



Miscellaneous.

Guiltless Thieves.

Jolly Jonatan Garay was a pillar of society. Having wealth and position, he would wed only nobility. Adela was the daughter of an old Imperialist family, and as sweet as a pomegranate, with all her charms ready to burst blushing on you as burst the charms of that sweet fruit. She as only eighteen.

"Her laugh," mused Jonatan, sunk in a lus-cious dream in the governor's music room, "is like the quick, lavish pouring out of a bagful of gold."

They were married in the Guadalajara Cathedral with magnificent pomp, and they went to Chapala immediately.

Chapala and its lake are the embodied meditations of a contraction.

Chapaia and its lake are the embodied meditations of a sorceress. Here, in a mango grove, on the shore at the edge of the village, dwelt Anfitrion Elias, fisherman, his wife, Tita, and his stark-naked son, Caesar, aged five. Anfitrion was also a pillar of society. He wore two garments, white trousers, white shirt, also sandals. When it rained he rolled his trousers to this hips, donned the rain-coat made of palm hips. his hips, donned the rain-coat made of palm leaves, whose split pieces bristled; then, bunched up and stalking through mud. Anfitrion was a monstrous, rumpled fowl-but still a pillar. His hut was thatched, the walls of it being largely composed of cornstalks. It stood surrounded by a dark grove of mango trees. Just in front of the hut the lake's waters ran seething up a stretch of sand.

And why was Anfitrion a pillar? Because he caught more fish than any other. Because he owned three boats. Because he was exceedingly dignified and walked in stately manner to the church, even when a fowl. Because when he pecame drunk he became more stately, and if, while drunk, he hit Tita with a pot, he did it in a way sublimely dignified. He was known to the priest as the most honest man that lived. And, somewhere, in a hole with a rock on it, he had \$5 buried. If these things did not make Antitrion a pillar in his own society, neither did anything make Jonatan one in Guadalajara.

Dainty Adela, wearing all colors and changing them several times a day, sent rippling laughter all along the sunny shore, and was like the flash from a prism. She and Jonatan stayed at the new hotel, and were the happiest also the most pleasingly soft of lovers still. They ran races, dressed in rich clothes, out the wriggling lane that follows the shore amid fishing huts and rocks and braving asses. His silk hat flew off as he and oraying asses. His sik nat new off as he lumbered, red and hallooing with joy, over the earth, and she stepped in it and mashed it. Then they sat down under a sapote tree and laughed till the tears ran down their cheeks. There was nothing on earth to do but laugh and kiss and run

wild.
Thus they came to Anfitrion's mango grove She would go in. Jonatan, who swore he had never known life before, caught her up and swung her, tossed and rumpled, right over the wall. Then he heaved himself over. Inside it was a good place to kiss. They did it, and then she ran on, a red and blue flame in shadows. Thus they came through to the shore, the seeth ing water, Cæsar, and Anfitrion mending his net.
"Oh, Don Anfitrion!" burst forth she, "your home is heaven! Jonatan- buy it for me!"

He halloed and caught her in his arms, where she fell flushed. Which little pleasantry, under the hanging lobes of the mangos, Anfitrion gazed on with that stately unmovedness which does ever exalt your Aztec to the loneliness of the gods, "You wouldn't live in the hut, little heart!" laughed Jonatan.
"Of course not! You'd build a villa, -here,-

here,—right in this mango grove!"

The idea intoxicated Jonatan. "How much will you take, Anfitrion?"

"I won't sell," said he, wisely. The waves were running over his feet. His wife, Tita, came out of the hut with the mashed corn-dough in her "Ask him how much he'll give!" whispered

"Ask him now much ne'll give!" winspered she, provoked a? Antitrion.
"Oh, well," said he in a hurry, not to lose credit with Tita. "I'd take one hundred three thousand dollars."

Numbers and Capala fishers! The two ideas cannot be connected. Anfitrion had no more notion of what a thousand dollars are than of what the stars are. Adela jumped up and down, clapping her hands. "I'll tell you how to get at him, Jonatan," she whispered. "Tell him we'll measure the dollars like corn!" Jonatan was shrewd, and thought a while.

'I'll give you two almudas of pesos," he said at length.

They heard Tita snift inside the hut. Anfitrion went on mending, entirely unmoved. Cæsar rolled in the sand. That offer—as though Cesar rolled in the sand. That ofter—as though one had said: "I'll give you so many pecks of money"—had fallen off Anfitrion. And why? Simply because he thought it was a joke. Two attended of dollars were beyond the imagination that the was before, when he knew his attended of dollars were beyond the imagination. This happened to Anfitrion, and he moral worth. Had it been mine to choose, I should have prayed almudas of dollars were beyond the imagination once what he was before, when he knew his of man. It was to be doubted if there was that much money in the whole earth. He would not have entertained the idea that such a thing could even be discussed. It is not difficult to offer some Indians so much money that they will not

> Seeing this failure, Jonatan recalled the sums he knew to have been paid for single lots (the prices had gone up), then calculated the size of this immense grove, and said: "I'll give you

> Anfitrion, with a gaunt look, went in to consult his wife. Good fortune upsets things. Two thousand dollars, though not understood, sounded just low enough for him not to take it as a joke. The affair pained him, though. He and Tita whispered incoherently, agitated, and without any sense at all. They became angry at each other, and suffered, and stared gauntly. Presently Anfitrion's head was poked forth and saw Adela stretching up on tip-toe with her lips out, trying to kiss Jonatan while he was erect. Jona-

> tan was roaring.
> "But where would we live!" cried Anfitrion. "Why-buy a lot up there, off the lake, for \$25. I'll do it for you. I'll make you a lane to get to the lake by."

> " I'll have to do it," he said. Anfitrion went back. Presently he came out, sedate as always, but somehow sorry.
> "O, sweet old Anfitrion!" rollicked Adela,

capering. "I'll bring you the money myself Sat urday afternoon. Ta-ta-goodby, Tita-have something ready to put the money in at four o'clock."
"But say!" bawled Anfitrion; "it's got to be

all silver-they won't take bills." To this harmless prejudice Jonatan agreed and went away. It was only the ignorant who would not take bills; but, a prejudice once afloat, you

can abide by it or go away. On Saturday afternoon Adela was filled with a larksome spirit, and still bent on taking the money herself. She wished to see Anfitrion's eyes bulge out, said she, for she knew he did not

understand. Along the wriggling lane out of the

town, therefore, she walked, singing, by the side of her silver-laden mule. In the hut in the mango grove Anfitrion, Tita and Cæsar waited, depressed. Change is an abominable thing. Why will misfortune force good fortune on one? Here was an upheaval, and upheavals are repugnant. To remain—just to remain; that is the best. No matter what one re-

mains. But Anfitrion wore the air of a pillar of ociety. "What shall we wrap it in?" said he to Tita. "This handkerchief, I suppose," said she. People usually put money in a handkerchief To say that it was likely to overflow would be a

dull, sorry jest, too silly even to be laughable that is, if the handkerchief is especially large. The armed escort tossed Adela over the wa and then took the mule around to a distant opening. Anfitrion!" called she, cheerily.

"Come in," said Anfitrion.

She did so. On the earthern floor were squatted, in a solemn triangle, Anfitrion, Tita and Cæsar, round a spread-out handkerchief. " Pour it here," said Anfitrion, wearily.

She danced out, bubbling vessel of fun that she She danced out, bubbling vessel of full that she was, fun all spilling. Two men tugged at the bag, had it off the mule's back and brought it in, she hovering after. The servants turned the bag up-hovering after. The servants turned the bag upnovering after. The servants turned the bag upside down, and poured two thousand silver dollars on the handkerchief. The cloth was lost to lars on the handkerchief. The cloth was lost to view. The flood ran all over the bare feet of Antirion and his family. Those three sat and gazed at it; there was no word from them. After a long with the standard process of thirty-five years ago with less than forty men. In 1898 Germany employed fourteen thousand persons in making scientific instruments, the exminute, Adela, wishing to hold that scene forever unspoiled in her memory, ran away. She said afterward that the sight of their faces exceeded ansponed in her memory, tan away. She said ports being three times mose or 1888. These are afterward that the sight of their faces exceeded examples of the results of scientific training in all her dreams, faces stolld, showing only that the land of its greatest development.

curious Aztec consciousness which the unbelievable surprise had gone so infinitely beyond. She and the escort and the mule went off. The thing was, of course, easier to Cæsar, who presently played with dollars, but a hush was on his parents. A wary and knowing look, a profound caution, like that of a thief, was on his father's face. They waited till after half an hour they Pouth's Department.

The Dark came out of his dim retreat
Where shadowy hemlocks spread;
No sound he made with his gliding feet
As he passed along through the village street
Where the trembling Twilight fled. face. They waited till, after half an hour, they were sure that all was silent, sure that no one

was lirking yonder or running back. Over the lake the red of sunset fell; a dove mourned. The evening waves ran long and languid on the sand. At last Anfitrion whispered: "I knew she was a feel." fool."
"Be awful still," Tita whispered, in answer.
"Don Jonatan was crazy when he left it to her.
Anfitrion, how long do you think it will be before
they fird it out?"

And the children, caught in the edge of night, Sped home with a thrill of fear; "The Dark is coming!" they cried in fright, And scampered away to the cottage light That sent them a ray of cheer.

And the Dark passed on, and he gently stepped His shoes were as soft as down;
As the tired people and flowers slept,
The cool, thick plumes from his helmet swept
Far over the resting town.

The children slumbered till dawn grew red, And the Dark kept watch till day; He kissed them all, as they lay in bed, And not the curl of a single head

Did he harm ere he stole away. -Hattie Whitney, in Youth's Companion.

The Rummage Sale.

"What can we do that's new?"
"There's nothing new to do."

"How could she make such a mistake?" mut tered Tita, wild with marveling.

"S-s-t! I knew she was a fool," said he;
"Tita"—he looked ashamed—" we could get it away in a boat and bury it."

He had always been such an upholder of all that is right, that this was a mighty thing to say. But then, no one expects any man on earth. "We've had fairs, and festivals, and loan ex-hibitions, and Mrs. Jarley, and spelling school—" "There's one thing we haven't had."

" What's that?"

" A rummage sale."
" What's that?"

But then, no one expects any man on earth to stand against temptations absolutely super natural. He was relieved that without shame lita held his views. "Haven't you heard? They've had them in a great many places. They begin by going around and asking everybody to give them everything "If we could only do it before they find out and come back," cried she, all trembling. "We can't stir out till it's dark."
"Valuable cifts." " Valúable gifts!"

"Don't interrupt, Mary. The presumption is that some one else may want them. And I was about to add, we don't mean only old stuff, for it gives people a chance to give things which really amount to something. Most people have something in the way of trash that they might easily spare, that would suit the fancy of some one

stir out till it's dark."

They sat, not daring to move, till night came down. "Come on," whispered he in her ear.

She grasped at his hand, needing to feel it, that the knowledge of their actually being criminals, engaged in a vast crime, might the more easily be borne for a touch of his fingers. For night made her not less willing, but less brave. He slipped out and brought his thatched canoe to a point near the house. He slipped in again, his eyes having peered round in darkness, his ear having heard every faintest sound. He was terrified, a changed and haunted man. Cæsar was asleep. They carried the money. \$50 or \$60 at a time. "What a blessed clearing out it might be for some houses. Bric-a-brac, for instance."
"Yes, the only horror of that would be that it would be simply moving the bric-a-brac horror from one house to another."

They carried the money, \$50 or \$60 at a time, waded into the lake, and put it in the canoe. They were so scared that they could hardly do it, and Tita dropped one handful in the lake, and sobbed hysterically. The night was dark "All are expected to hunt out their half-worn clothes and send them clean and repaired. Thus you see, it becomes a real help to poor people, for many garments far better than they could and still. At length came stumbling Anfitrion with the last load. Tita was in the stern to take it. His fear created a noise in his ears, a tramp buy at the stores are sent in."
"It's fine' Lou," said Margaret " and it has the

merit of novelty, for us. Let's do it." " It will be great fun."

The rummage sale was carried by acclamation, the result being an advertisement soon afterward n a morning paper.

"The Endeavor Society of the Fifth-street Church will hold a rummage sale at Hall's vacant store on date of Nov. 21,—day and evening. Gifts of all kinds are earnestly solicited. Clothing new and old. Merchandise and groceries of any de-scription. China, furniture, books, fancy work. Object, to raise a fund for aiding for the winter the notice of the society. Send things to the store on the 20th.

'That looks comprehensive enough," said Lou, reading it with approval. "Now, if only it will stir people."

It appeared to. There was a rummage rustle

abandoned silence.

An hour passed. Antitrion was grimly heading for the opposite shore, eighteen miles away. But Tita flung herself down on the money and wept. The wind changed, and the lake grew rough; it through the whole of the brisk town, which, too large to be satisfied without "doings," and too small to secure much in the way of public enterbecame apparent to Anfitrion that he could not reach the other shore. So, becoming desperate he turned toward Scorpion Island, and there, tainment, grasped eagerly at anything within their reach in the way of novelty. Attics and storerooms were ransacked for stowaways which

"It's such a comfort to have a chance of get ting rid of things a little too good to throw away, not quite good enough to use and that you don't quite know whom to give to."

he labored frantically to get the money out.

They had yet a long time of darkness in which to lie on the ground and think. It was then that everything fell to pieces in their minds. Day came; they sat and thought. Noon came. Now "Things that have lain aside for a time to use "Things, perhaps, that have been given you

the afternoon wore on, and there had been not a breath of wind to take them anywhere all day. that you don't need,-good things." They stared, hungrily, at Chapala's distant towers. They had brought a few tortillas, but The Endeavorers supplemented the advertise-ment by widespread urgings and suggestions. "I wonder if I had better give this coat." these were all gone, and they had a very empty and sad feeling. At last, with a heart-rent out-Mrs. Plummer held up for her own examina-tion a heavy coat, well lined and wadded, bound

"We have done wrong, Anfitrion, we must go with cheap, well-worn fur. "It's a nice coat." The remark as made by That was a hard tussle for his sedate pride. Mrs. Plummer's overgrown maid of all work, But the picture of a stark-naked Cæsar, wailing Mary Jane Garvey, who, being the only person present, naturally concluded that she was exon a barren strand, would come before his eyes. Sometimes all of life swings grandly round about

"I've had it eight years," went on Mrs. Plummer. "Wore it steady for three, and second best I want it real bad. Still, when there's folks that In the evening, when the sunset was red on the circling mountains, the wind came up and they sailed for home. But when they arrived at

pected to reply.

don't have warm things-"Plenty such," said Mary Jane, coming to look with interest at the coat. She felt its weight and thickness, but mingled with the interest a sigh

nine o'clock, the hut was empty.

At ten a woman moaning and a man staggering and forlorn shake of the head. under a great sack came along the lane to the little plaza. They beat upon the door of the "Yes, yes, I know what you're thinking of," said Mrs. Plummer, kindly. "But I don't want you to lay that up against yourself, Mary Jane. Might 'a been carelessness in you, though if so I never could understand why it shouldn't 'a been dishonesty in some one else. You know I never thought it of you. Nor did Mrs. Gage."

But some one else might. Mary Jane resumed her work with an old burden revived in her mind. Very distinctly she went over the circumstances of that supper last winter given by the "Ladies' Aid" at the house of one of its members. How come back, his face solemn and grand. "I come to confess; there it is." He pointed to the she herself, delighted at being permitted to be "in it," had filled plates and washed dishes until her limbs ached. How toward the last Mrs get from the pocket of Mrs. Gage's coat a pocket book containing \$5 in small bills. How she had searched in vain for it, at length coming with a scared face to tell of her ill-success. How Mrs. Plummer had said: "Why, Mary Jane, I put it there myself an hour ago for a payment Mrs Gage was to make for the society, but now the

person's here and we can pay now." The remainder of the sorrowful story she could never recall without keenest painful remem-brance of a fancy that some of the ladies had looked strange" at her.

No one really believed anything against Mary

to the jefe's office, and Anfitrion, prisoner, was brought in, Tita and Cæsar sitting in the corner "He says he stole this from you, Don Jona-Jane, but no one could have realized the weight of misery endured by the poor girl.

Mrs. Plummer went on with her search, her tan," said the jefe; "I've counted it. It's nearly heart enlarging with the blessed exercise of giv Anfitrion started violently, and relapsed into

ing. When things were in doubt the charity his stern grandeur.
"Why,—I paid it to him!" cried Adela, skipscale was more and more sure of going down. "Now, how am I going to get them there?' with a satisfied gaze at a big chair heaped with Now, all the wisest heads in town came together

her gifts.

"Peter'll take 'em," said Mary Jane. "He'll be glad to do anything to help. So'll I."

"You can, Mary Jane. You can wrap all these for the express purpose of convincing Antitrion that the money was his. That argument was intricate, sober and strenuous. After a long, long time of dumb staring Antitrion sighed. Well, things up.

he'd take the money, but he didn't believe it.— Charles Fleming Embree, in San Francisco Argo-When Peter came with the milk the next morning, Mary Jane watched him as he came into sight, her heart warming as she noticed the

> "Peter's a real good, industrious boy." She turned to her work, but Peter tugged on. With each hand he carried a short pole on which was alanced four quart pails of milk. Peter was her brother, the two being the only

hildren of a widow who was doing her hardvorking best to " bring 'em up decent." They lived half a mile out of town and every morning Peter delivered milk to customers. At

first it had been one pail in each hand, then one slung in each elbow and one in each hand. Now he carried eight pails. work, hair't it?" she said, cheerily, as Peter set down his pails and limbered his

"Yes, but gets lighter and lighter as I go on. Two palls emptied a' ready and now another. But I tell you what, Mary Jane, I've got a se-

'Tell me, Peter." "You won't let on to a soul?"

"But, Peter, how are you goin' to get it-the

"But, Feter, now site you got so, and I've got \$3.50 a 'ready."

"O, Peter!" Mary Jane's face beamed with "O, Peter!" M loving sympathy, "you ought to have it soon. Say, Peter, I've got \$1.25 and you shall have

"I can earn my own money without taking a girl's," said Peier, with fine spirit.

There were few who did not give to the rum mage sale, fewer still who did not go to it. Mary Jane and Peter were there, a little subdued in spirit because their mother was not able to come. spirit because their mother was not able to come. Winter had set in early and she had the rheuma tism. The weather and the rheumatism were the causes for her absence assigned by her son and daughter, but both knew that a very weighty reason still lay behind. She had no wrap sufficiently warm for severe weather.

Givers and buyers walked through the crowded building with wendering every When well her well a beginning to the crowded building with wendering every.

building with wondering eyes. Who would have imagined that the little town held so much that it could give away? Rather, who would have guessed that so many hearts would be moved by love of the Lord and his needy ones to give so

Walking among the rows of clothing of all sorts and descriptions Peter's eye was caught by the heavy coat given by Mrs. Plummer. Caught and held, for in the boy's loving heart was at once found a picture of a frail form wrapped in its warm folds, well shielded from the cruel cold. He felt its thickness, softly stroked the cheap fur, lifted up the front to see the new facings which Mrs. Plummer had put in transparents. which Mrs. Plummer had put in two years be-fore, and it had scarcely been worn since. Peter looked at the price label—\$4.50, then passed on with a dizzying rush of new thoughts.

In his mind's eye was a green cart with yellow wheels, standing for much ease and comfort in

his daily duty.

He glanced back. Many people were looking at the clothing—that coat might be sold any minat the clothing—that wanting it. With excited movements he sought out his sister.

"Mary Jane, come this way. Say—" pointing out the coat, "I want to buy that for mother."

"You, Peter! Why, how could you?"

"I couldn't 'less you help me out. I'll give my

mary Jane looked as if dazed by the magnitude, the magnificence of the idea, as indeed she was. Then the cloud of amazement and doubt began to break away on her face, a look of charmed delight at length driving away its last shadow as she beamed lovingly on Peter. "But your cart," she said.

"The cart can wait."

"Peter, let's! O Peter, it's the most splendid thing that ever was thought of. Peter," solemnly, "that coat cost \$40 when it was new."
"Don't let's wait—" Peter dragged her back in dire terror lest so desirable a bargain should be seized before his eyes.

There were a few words with Mrs. Plummer,

who would answer for them that the pay should be ready tomorrow. Then Peter, in a freak of boylsh hilarity, slipped on the big coat, burying himself in its ample folds as the fur collar sur-rounded his head, plunging his hands deep down into the pockets.

"There's somethin' here," be said, pulling out with one hand a crumpled envelope.

"Here, Mrs. Plummer," said Lou, calling her from a little distance, as Peter laid his find in the young girl's hand. "This must be yours—it was

found in your pocket."

Mrs. l'lummer took the envelope, examining it at first quietly, then excitedly.

"Oh—It's it, it's it! To think I should never 'a thought—to think anybody should ever 'a thought. -O, Mary Jane, Mary Jane!"
"What is it? Who ever thought? Who ever

thought?"
"Look! Look!" Mrs. Plummer rapidly shuffled over some small bills, "here 't is."
"What?"

"The \$5 that was lost last winter." "You said you put it in my coat pocket," said

Mrs. Gage.
"I thought so. I went up in the half dark and your coat's most like mine, so I must 'a slipped it into my pocket instead of yours, and it went down this rip in the lining. And I've never wore the coat since. Mary Jane—" laying a trembling hand on the girl's shoulder, "I don't know how I'll ever even it up to you, but you know I never

laid it against you."
"None of us did." The chorus of kindly voices deepened the flush of confusion on Mary Jane's cheeks.
"No, no," she murmured, confusedly, "You

only thought 't was wonderful mysterious. Anybody would."

Mrs. Plummer conferred for a few moments

In plain snirt wast makes the best lonable of all models for general utilit be relied on to be always in vogue

"Peter, the money that was lost was made up long ago, and of course this belongs to you." Peter gave a jump.
"Of course it does. You bought the coat and

"Peter! Peter!" Mary Jane flung her arms about his neck and sobbed. "Oh, Peter, it ain't the money, it's—t'other—" There was a storm of cordial exclamations and assurances for the brother and sister and before

that no living girl had ever heard so many kind things.
"How are things going?" asked Lou of Mary later in the evening.
"Finely. The coat episode seems to have

warmed everybody's heart and loosened their purse strings. We are going to have all we hoped Mary Jane and Peter remained until the last noment, helping with the last work, eating the

last left-overs. Peter expended the fifty cents on a necktle for Mary Jane, worth fully \$2 when new, and worn only three or four times "Now we all have something," he said. "I'll have the cart." The happiness of the two as they set out for

their mother's house at midnight can better be imagined than described. Peter broke a hole in the paper wrapping to feel the fur. Mary Jane "O, Peter, if that blessed rummage sale hadn't 'a took place."—The Standard.

Historical.

-Pennsylvania was originally settled by Swedes in 1627. They weref orcibly subjugated in 1655 by the neighboring Dutch of New Amsterdam (New York), who themselves passed under English rule in 1664. Philadelphia and Pennsyl-

vania proper were founded by Penn in 1682.

—In education, the early New Englanders as community were far in advance of the rest of the continent, and, for that matter, of the rest of the world. Indigence and ignorance were almost unknown; and though there were no rich people, there were scarcely any who were very people, there were scattery any who were very poor. The same religious and political zeal which had created their schools, churches and local governments made some sort of military organization easier for them than for their more apathetic neighbors.

—After the loss of Fort Donelson, the Con-

—After the loss of Fort Donelson, the Con-federates fell back to a second line of defence extending from Memphis, through Corinth, to Chattanooga. The Confederate army took posi-tion at Corinth, General Grant's army at Pittsburg Landing, eighteen miles away. Here, early Sunday morning. April 6, 1862, Grant was attacked by Johnston, and his men were driven back a mile and a half towards the river. It was a fearful battle, lasting until nearly dark. Not until after midnight was Grant able to rest, and then, as he sat in the rain, leaning against the foot of a tree, he slept a few hours before the renewal of the battle on Monday morning. With reinforcements he was able on the second day to drive the enemy off the field and win a signal victory. By this battle Grant broke the second Confeder ate line of defence. Although the Confederate fought bravely and well to prevent the Northern troops from getting control of the Mississippi river, by the close of 1862 they had lost every river, by the close of 1862 they had lost every stronghold except Port Hudson and Vicksburg. In In 1898 Germany employed fourteen thousand persons in making scientific instruments, the experte?

"No. Only the beginnin' of it. Listen now—ports being three times those of 1888. These are examples of the results of scientific training in the land of its greatest development.

"Now, Peter!" Mary Jane regarded him with admiring wonder.

"Said Mary Jane, a intre dusappointed. "Is that the usappointed. "Is that the secret?"

"No. Only the beginnin' of it. Listen now—shown on cut, and size wanted, and write your capture Vicksburg, In 1863, General Grant put forth a resolute effort to capture Vicksburg, and arter a brilliant campaign laid siege to the city. For seven weeks the

"Sure's you live." Peter strutted about the kitchen carrying his head high. "Mary Jane," he went on, impressively, "the day'll come when you'll see me a drivin' a horse and wagon with my milk."

Confederate army held out. Meanwhile the people of Vicksburg found shelter in caves and cellars, their food at times consisting of rats and mule flesh. But on July 4, 1863, the day following General Lee's defeat at Gettysburg General Confederate army held out. Meanwhile the people of Vicksburg found shelter in caves and cellars, their food at times consisting of rats and mule flesh. But on July 4, 1863, the day following General Lee's defeat at Gettysburg, General Pemberton, with an army numbering about thirty-two thousand men, surrendered Vicksburg to General Grant. Four days later Port Hudson was captured, and thus the last stronghold of the Mississippi came under the control of the North-

Home Dressmaking Hints by May Manton.



32 to 40 Bust.

To be Made With or Without the Fitted Lining.

The foundation is smoothly fitted and extends to the fashionable waist line. The back proper is plain across the shoulders, simply drawn down in gathers at the waist line; but the fronts are laid in deep plaits at the shoulders, that are stitched near the edge for a short distance, then allowed to fall in soft folds, giving a bread three lines.

The original is made of fine white linen dimity and is unlined, but silks and wools are more satisfactory where the foundation is used. With the waist are worn a stock and belt of blue louising silk, the stock faished with an embroidered turn-over and the belt beld by a factor of the contraction.

finished with an embroidered turn-over and the belt held by a clasp of turquoise matrix.

The foundation is of fitted lining on which the waist proper is arranged, and which closes with the waist, at the centre back. The front is laid in narrow tucks of graduated length, that turn toward the centre and form a deep point, but the backs are tucked in groups for their entire length, and are drawn down snugly at the waist line. The sleeves are in bishop style, with narrow pointed cuffs. At the neck is a stock collar, with protective portions that are joined to the upper edge.

wide will be required. The pattern, 3942, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and



32 to 42 Bust.

The lining is snugly fitted and closes with the waist at the centre back. On it are arranged the yoke and the blouse portions that are tucked and stitched with Corticelli silk. The front falls free to form soft folds, for inches held.

yards of material 21 inches wide, 24 yards 27 inches wide, or 12 yards 44 inches wide will be required, with 4 yard of over-all lace for yoke, 14 yards for yoke and deep cuffs, where long sleeves are desired.

The pattern, 3960, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

Woman's Shirt Walst. No. 8975.

The plain shirt waist makes the best and most fash-The plain shirt waist makes the best and an onable of all models for general utility wear, and can onable on to be always in vogue. This modish mer. "Wore it steady for three, and second oest the five only worn it special times. It ain't much use to me except when times. It ain't much use to me except when the beautiful times are the five only worn it special times. It ain't much use to me except when times are the five only words. Mrs. Plummer conferred for a few moments be relied on to be always in vogue. This model is simplicity itself, and is suited to all the sea son's materials; but, as shown, is of linen batiste.

Peter gave a jump.

"Of course it does. You bought the coat and all there was to it. So this pays for the coat, and leaves you fifty cents over."

"It don't seem just right," said Peter, a flush of delight spreading over his face, "but if you say it is, I s'pose it's so."

The back is plain and smooth across the shoulders and drawn down in gathers at the waist line, but the fronts are gathered both at the collar and the belt, and are finished with a regulation box plait. The sleeves are in shirt style, with square-cornered cuffs to the latest width.

To cut this waist for a woman of medium size of the latest width.

To cut this waist for a woman of medium size of the latest width.

yards of material 21 inches wide, 33 yards 27 inches wide, 23 yards 32 inches wide, or 2 yards 44 inches wide will be required. i, 3975, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40



3964 Norfolk Jacket. 3953 Fancy Waist. 32 to 40 Bust. 32 to 40 Bust. Woman's Norfolk Jacket with Applied Plaits. No. 3964.

To be Worn With or Without the Belt. The back is snug fitting and includes a centre seam that is curved to the figure; the fronts are fitted by single darts which are concealed under the applied pi¹sts. The platts are concealed under the applied pi²sts. The platts are graduated in width, so producting tapering effect at the waist, and are applied over, he jacket. The belt, which is merely an ornamental feature, passes under those at the back and terminates in pointed ends over those at the front, and can be omitted when the jacket is preferred

The yoke is pointed, and the neck is finished with a The yoke is pointed, and the neck is missed with a regulation collar that rolls over with the fronts to form lapels. The sleeves, in coat style, have flaring pointed cuffs that open at the back.

To cut this jacket for a woman of medium size 32 yards of material 20 inches wide, 23 yards 44 inches wide, or 2 yards 50 inches wide will be required. The pattern, 3964, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and

Woman's Fancy Blouse. No. 3953. Woman's Fancy Blouse. No. 3953.

The fitted lining closes at the centre front and serves as a foundation for the various parts of the waist. The back is smooth across the shoulders, but drawn down in gathers at the waist line. The fronts are laid in five tucks each, that extend to the yoke depth and provide soft folds below. The narrow vest is plain and is arranged over the lining and beneath the fronts, being attached permanently at the right side and hooked over on to the left. The sleeves are novel and generally becoming. The upper portions are snug, but not tight, and are curved at the lower edge to allow the soft puffs of the undersleeves to fall through. At the waist is an odd-shaped belt to fall through. At the waist is an odd-shaped belt that is wider at the back, narrower at the front. To cut this waist for a woman of medium size 34 yards of material 24 inches wide, 34 yards 27 inches wide, or 24 yards 44 inches wide will be required; with 14 yards 21 inches wide for vest and undersleeves.

The pattern, 3953, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 HOME DRESSMAKING.

SPECIAL PATTERNS—For a catalogue or any pattern illustrated on this page, send 10

3973 Fancy Shirt Waist, 32 to 40 Bust.



3942 Tucked Blous Woman's Fancy Shirt Waist. No. 3973.

for a short distance, then allowed to fall in soft folds, giving a broad tapering vest effect. The lining closes at the centre front, but the waist is hooked over, invisibly, beneath the inner plait at the left side. The sleeves are in bishop style, with pointed cuffs, and the neck is finished with a regulation stock.

To cut this waist for a woman of medium size 3½ yards of material 20 inches wide, 3 yards 27 inches wide or 2 yards 44 inches wide will be required.

The pattern, 3973, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

Woman's Tucked Blouse, Closing at the Back. No. 3942. To be Made With or Without the Fitted Lining.

rocut this waist for a woman of medium size 34 yards of material 21 inches wide, 34 yards 27 inches wide, 24 yards 32 inches wide, or 24 yards 44 inches



Woman's Fancy Blouse, Closing in Centre Back. No. 3960.

a few inches below the yoke, but the back is tucked for its entire length and gives a tapering effect. The collar shows one of the latest designs, and is peculiarly appropriate and effective.

To cut this waist for a woman of medium size 24

son's materials; but, as shown, is of linen batiste with embroidered dots of blue, and is worn with a stock of white with a tie of the material and a blue ribbon belt.

The back is plain and smooth across the shoulders



The Horse.

Dover (N. H.) Meeting.

The opening meeting of the season at Granite State Park, Dover, N. H., was held last week. Good weather favored the management on Tuesday, the first day of the meeting, and the three races carded af forded good sport for a fair-sized crowd of spectators. The three races were sandwiched and were started at one-thirty, and by five o'clock the races were over and

The fields were light in two of the events as there were only five starters in the 2.24

trot and four in the 2.12 pace.

Debut, a winner at Readville, was the public choice for the 2.24 trot. He was more than an even-money favorite for this race, selling at \$50 to \$40 for the field, and he won it handily after losing the first heat to Andrew Moore in a close and the only exciting finish of the race. The two stepped lapped, Debut at the pole inside the short distance, but two lengths from the wire Debut went to a break, and, though he finished ahead of Moore, the judges very properly set him back and awarded the heat

Debut had things all his own way after that, as he was steady, while Moore broke badly, and there was nothing else in the field capable of giving him trouble.

Achuff, owner of Andrew Moore, tried his hand behind Moore in the third and fourth heats with no better results, and in the last heat he caught the flag.

Carthage Girl was barred in the betting on the 2.12 pace. She won it right off the reel. The issue was never in doubt, and she didn't have to step within three seconds of her Readville record. Ned Wilkes made his first start of the season in this race, and got second money

Golden pulled off a good race with the Potential gelding Silver Glow, owned by Charles Sanders, a member of the Gentle-men's Driving Club of Boston, and who purchased the gelding last season. This was in the 2.21 trot, for which Mrs. Brown, another Readville winner, who took a mark there the previous week of 2.124, was thought good enough to win.

Nine horses turned for the word in this event. Mrs. Brown sold for \$50, Juno \$9, Allabrieve \$7 and the field \$18. The three first heats were close and the horses well

bunched throughout the mile. In the opening heat Mrs. Brown led inside the flag, but when Silver Glow collared her she went to a break, and Silver Glow landed it with a new mark of 2.18%. His previous record was 2.211. Silver King was

a close second and Allabrieve third. James took Mrs. Brown out in front early in the second mile and got the pole going into the turn. Silver Glow got hemmed in, and it was simply impossible for him to get through or out, and Golden could only sit still and see another horse get the heat.

Mrs. Brown showed the way to the stretch with Allabrieve at her wheel, but Authoress, after going a long mile, came through on the outside, and in a close finish with half a dozen of them bunched at the wire won from Allabrieve, who beat Mrs. Brown for the place. This heat was in 2.16t, a new record for her.

Golden had Silver Glow well up to the front going off the third heat, took the pole on the turn and kept it to the wire.

James made a stiff bid with Mrs. Brown for the fourth, and what proved the deciding heat. He stepped up alongside Silver Glow going into the first turn, and they raced like a double team well out in front to the upper turn, where Mrs. Brown dropped back a length. James tried hard to rally her in the stretch, but she couldn't respond, and was beaten for the place by Allabrieve. Silver Glow came to the wire strong and without urging in 2.162, within a fraction of a second of the fastest heat of the race.

SUMMARIES. Granite State Park, Dover, N. H., July 8, 1902—2.24 trot. Purse, \$500.
Debut, b h, by Dictator; dam, Samovar, by King Reng (M. Demograph) by King Reise (M. Demarest) 2 1 1 1
Ralph Wek, b g, by Almont Brunswick
(Riley) 3 2 2
Alrına, b m, by Allandorf (Gorden) 5 2 3 3
Ellen Tree, b m, by Prince Eugene

Andrew Moore, blk g, by Andrew M.
(Grady and Achuff) Time, 2.18, 2.18\, 2.17\, 2.18\.

Time, 2.121, 2.131, 2.141. Same day-2.21 trot. Purse, \$500 Silver Glow. b g, by Potential; dam, Buda, by Tramp (Golden) ... Authoress, blk m, by Autograph (Dev-

(James) 4 3 3
Easter, blk m, by Wilkes (Johnson) 6 6 5
Daisywood, b m, by Ashmar (Kinney) 8 7
Rose, b m, by Aicazar (McClary) dis Time, 2.18‡, 2.16‡, 2.17‡, 2.16‡.

3 2 11 3 Dent F., b g, by Bloomfield Wilkes

(Proctor) 6 4 3

Johnny Wiseman, b g, by Nelson's
Wilkes (Pope) 2 6 5

Deacon, rn g, by Stamnel (Riley) 8 13 2

Jessie Wilkes, b m, breeding unknown
(Cleary) 4 5 4

Charlena, b m, by Arrowwood (Cummings) 8 13 2 5

Charlena, b m, by Arrowwood (Cummings) 8 13 2 5

Charlena, b m, by Arrowwood (Cummings) 8 13 2 5

Charlena, b m, by Arrowwood (Cummings) 8 13 2 5

Charlena, b m, by Arrowwood (Cummings) 8 13 2 5

Charlena, b m, by Arrowwood (Cummings) 8 13 2 5

Charlena, b m, by Arrowwood (Cummings) 8 13 2 5

Charlena, b m, by Arrowwood (Cummings) 8 13 2 5

Charlena, b m, by Arrowwood (Cummings) 8 13 2 5

Charlena, b m, by Arrowwood (Cummings) 8 13 2 5

Charlena, b m, by Arrowwood (Cummings) 8 13 2 5

Charlena, b m, by Arrowwood (Cummings) 8 13 2 5

Charlena, b m, by Arrowwood (Cummings) 8 13 2 5

Charlena, b m, by Arrowwood (Cummings) 8 13 2 5

Charlena, b m, by Arrowwood (Cummings) 8 13 2 5

Charlena, b m, by Arrowwood (Cummings) 8 13 2 5

Charlena, b m, by Arrowwood (Cummings) 8 13 2 5

Charlena, b m, by Arrowwood (Cummings) 8 13 2 5

Charlena, b m, by Arrowwood (Cummings) 8 13 2 5

Charlena, b m, by Arrowwood (Cummings) 8 13 2 5

Charlena, b m, by Arrowwood (Cummings) 8 13 2 5

Charlena, b m, by Arrowwood (Cummings) 8 13 2 5

Charlena, b m, by Arrowwood (Cummings) 8 13 2 5

Charlena, b m, by Arrowwood (Cummings) 8 13 2 5

Charlena, b m, by Arrowwood (Cummings) 8 13 2 5

Charlena, b m, by Arrowwood (Cummings) 8 13 2 5

Charlena, b m, by Arrowwood (Cummings) 8 13 2 5

Charlena, b m, by Arrowwood (Cummings) 8 13 2 5

Charlena, b m, by Arrowwood (Cummings) 8 13 2 5

Charlena, b m, by Arrowwood (Cummings) 8 13 2 5

Charlena, b m, by Arrowwood (Cummings) 8 13 2 5

Charlena, b m, by Arrowwood (Cummings) 8 13 2 5

Charlena, b m, by Arrowwood (Cummings) 8 13 2 5

Charlena, b m, by Arrowwood (Cummings) 8 13 2 5

Charlena, b m, by Arrowwood (Cummings) 8 13 2 5

Charlena, b m, by Arrowwood (Cummings) 8 13 2 5

Charlena, b m, by Arrowwood (Cummings) 8 13 2 5

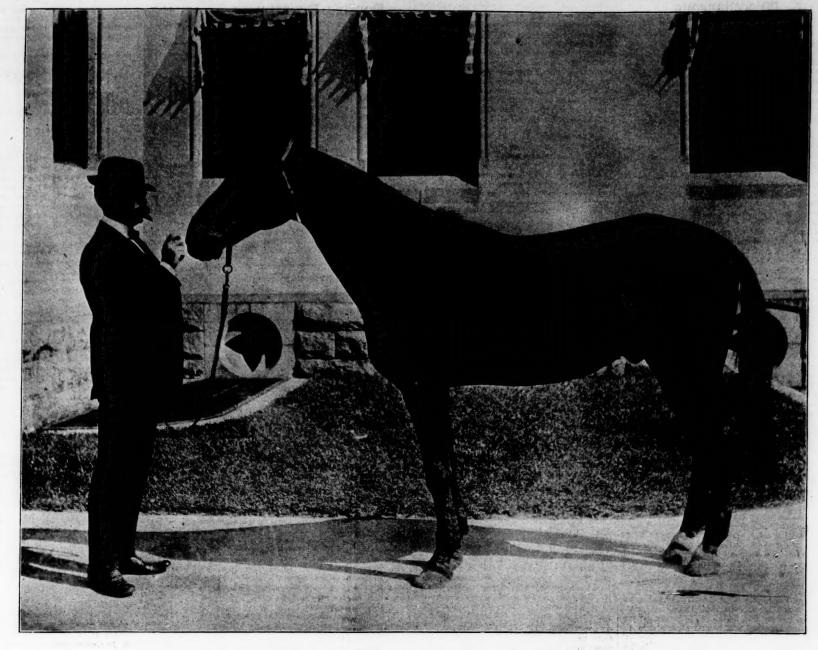
Charlena, b m, by Arrowwood (Cum

Time, 2.17], 2.14], 2.15], 2.16]. Same day—2.15 trot. Purse, \$500. Promise, blk g, by Silver Chimes; dam, Boca, by Stranger (James) 2 Gene D., br m, by Johnny Wilkes (Lasell) Wilkes

Marion Wilkes, b m, by Hawthorne Wilkes (Kinney) Time, 2.12½, 2.13½, 2.17½, 2.14¾. Same day-2.16 pace. Purse, \$500. Joe Pointer, b h, by Star Pointer; dam, Laura Bell, by St. Mark (McClary)....5 Jesse H., b g, by Aleiphone (Golden)...1 Georgie L., gr m, by Cuckoo (Bowser)...2 Daksy K., b m, by El Capitan (Pope)....4 Jessie S., br m, by Hal Brandon (L. Me-

Jessie S., br m, by Hai Brandon (L. Mc-Donald) 34 6
Ned Perry, blk g, by Jack Dawson (Humphreville) 65
Lucy Posey, ch m, by Baron Posey (Kinney) 88 7
Mary C., ch m, by Idol King (Proctor) 7 7 dis Granite State Park, Dover, N. H., July 1, 1902-2.14 pace. Purse, \$500.

McDonald) 6
New Jersey, b h, by Prince Eugene (Bliss) 3
Gosee, b g, by Nuthurst (Proctor) 9
Dora Highwood, ch m, by Highwood



THE NOTED TROTTER GUY, 2.09 3-4. OWNED BY SECRETARY W. H. GOCHER, HARTFORD, CONN.

out of Lady Pluck, a mare that according

to the American Trotting Register could

trot a mile in 2.40. Lady Pluck was

Abdallah. Toby was by Brown Highlander

Brown Highlander was by imported Brown

ican Star, the sire of Seely's American Star,

was inbred to Messenger, Flora Gardiner was very strongly inbred to that noted sire.

In 1879, Mr. Backman had Flora Gardiner

mated with Kentucky Prince, and in 1880

she produced a black colt, now known as

of age. Guy began to get his name before

the black gelding Guy, three years old;

public was at Cleveland, O., Sept. 12, 1885,

heats in 2.171, 2.17. The first account that

we find of Guy as a contestant in a public

race for money was at Detroit, Mich., July

22, 1886, in a \$5000 guaranteed stake for

2.30 trotters. The race was won in straight

heats by Wilton; time, 2.194, 2.194, 2.20.

Guy finished third in the first heat and

fourth in the second, but was distanced in

the third. He had plenty of speed, but was

inclined to be cranky, and sometimes acted

badly when scoring for the word in a race.

He had been handled up to this time by the

careful and capable trainer, T. J. Dunbar. Guy was not started again until July 24, 1888. He was then at Detroit, Mich., in a

won in one heat, distancing all the others;

price, \$10,000."

Mambrino, the running-bred son

imported Messenger, that got old

Colleen, ch m, by Jersey Wilkes (Cook)... 5 9 9 Burnham, b g, by Carthage (Bass)......10 dr Henry's Girl, b m, by Henry's Boy (Lang)dis Time, 2.11, 2.13, 2.131.

Same day-2.28 trot. Purse, \$500

Time, 2.17, 2.181, 2.15. Same day-2.10 pace. Purse, \$500. Time, 2.101, 2.091, 2.091.

son) Avon, br m, by Latitude (Kinney) Mary C., b m, by Warren C. (Lasell) Bessie H., ch m, breeding unknown (Elli-

Time, 2.131, 2.141, 2.141. Same day-2.19 pace. Purse, \$500.

Rex, ch g, by Norval (Coville) 7 4 6
Russell Hardin, ch h, by Russell Wilkes
(White) 6 9dis
Coaster, b g, by Bourbon Wilkes (Bass) 9 7dis
Daniel Webster, b g, by Cleveland (Cook) 8 10dis
Bethel, b g, by Earl Baltic (Proctor) 11 8dis
Blacksmith Maid, b m, by Callisto (Birch) 10 dis Time, 2.131, 2.12, 1.101.

LEE. A Famous Old Trotter.

Twenty-five years ago the most noted trotting breeding establishment in the North was Stony Ford, near Goshen, N. Y. The proprietor, Mr. Charles Backman, was a wealthy gentleman, a born horseman, and noted for generous hospitality. Stony Ford Farm was established as early as 1864. The stake for \$2000 for the three-minute class foundation stock was chiefly descendants trotting. There were five starters. Guy of Mambrino, Bishop's Hambletonian and other sons of imported Messenger, together time, 2.16. He won seven good races that with several descendants of Seely's Ameri- season, including one special against Clingcan Star and some of Henry Clay. Mr. stone (2.14), and another against Rosa-Backman's main reliance, however, was on lind Wilkes (2.141), and lowered his the descendants of Hambletonian, Mam- race record to 2.16 in a free-for-all that brino Chief and Seely's American Star. he won at St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 3. At

was handled that season by Millard San-lishment in the world, with the possible exmares on any other trotting breeding estab-combination of blood lines for producing times to beat his record, but failed. His They were both anxious for it, and when the boy died young. Nine of these made trotting records from 2.20 to 2.30. Another was the famous trotting sire Electioneer. Fourteen of the sixteen were got by Messenger Duroc, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

In his catalogue of 1886, Mr. Backman said of his brood mares as follows: I have in my brood-mare collection sixteen daughters, forty-nine granddaughters and three great-granddaughters of Rysdyk's Hambletonian six granddaughters, twenty-eight great-granddaughters and two great-great-granddaughters of Mambrino Chief; twenty-one granddaughters, nine great-granddaughters and one great-great-

granddaughter of Seely's American Star; two daughters, eight granddaughters and four great great-granddaughters of Sayre's Harry Clay; two granddaughters and eleven great-grandhters of Pilot Jr. In order to produce the fastest and most enduring trotter, with one exception, it has been demonstrated by the record that he must be sired by a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian through the blood of Abdallah, Seely's American Star, Pilot Jr., Sayre's Harry Clay and In March, 1878, Mr. Backman bought the stallion Kentucky Prince at one of Peter C.

Kellogg's public sales in New York city,

paying for him \$10,700, the highest price

that had ever been paid at an auction sale

different times. W. J. Gordon, who owned Guy for a number of years, was hopeful of seeing him beat the world's champion trotting record, but the horse carried rather too much hot blood to do the trick. He may have had speed enough when in his prime to have done it, but it was then difficult to manage him so as to utilize his wonderful speed successfully. His sire, Kentucky Prince, was by Clark Chief, whose sire was Mambrino Chief, and whose dam, Little Nora, was by Downing's Bay Messenger, out of Mrs. Caudle, the dam of Eriesson (2.301). Clark Chief died when he was only ten years old, but he got six

the National and American Trotting Asso-

ciations, but it was rejected by the Ameri-

trotters. Kentucky Prince, the sire of Guy (2.093). Gose, b g, by Nuthurst (Proctor)

Dora Highwood (Bever)

Ora A trotting stallion up to that time.

Among the daughters of Seely's American Star that Mr. Backman then owned was Flora Gardiner. Her dam was by Bay

Kentucky Prince, the sire of Guy (2.092).

Is credited with thirty-nine trotters and two You may safely guess I did not encourage Guy to speed any more that more. We walked service that Mr. Backman then owned was Flora Gardiner. Her dam was by Bay

Kentucky Prince, the sire of Guy (2.092).

Is credited with thirty-nine trotters and two You may safely guess I did not encourage Guy to speed any more that more. We walked the safe and took a rest for the balance of the day. And that was Charlie's lastride behind Guy. He

Richmond, and Bay Richmond was by, Toby, the blood lines of his dam, Kentucky Queen, were far from what many breeders would now consider fashionable or even desirable being chiefly Morgan and thoroughbred. Kentucky Queen was by Morgan Eagle, son of Hale's Green Mountain Morgan, and her dam was by Blythe's Whip, a son of the and his dam was by Tippoo Sgib, another thoroughbred son of imported Messenger. dam being by Martin's Brimmer, and out of a daughter of Quicksilver, another thor-

Highlander, and his dam was by imported oughbred. Messenger himself. As Stockholm's Amer- It will I It will be seen by this that Kentucky Queen got a liberal supply of the thoroughbred element through her dam. In addition to that, however, she got another strong and close infusion through her sire, Morgan Eagle, whose dam was by the thoroughbred Callender, and second dam by a son of Sherman Morgan, known as Crown

Guy, whose likeness appears upon our first page. This likeness was reproduced from a Prince. Callender was by the renowned life photograph taken recently and reprefour-mile race winner, American Eclipse, sents the horse as he is at twenty-two years and his dam, Princess, was by Sir Archy. This was rather too hot a combination to the public in 1893. The December number fuse kindly with the Seely's American Star of Wallace's Monthly for that year announces that "W. J. Gordon of Cleveland, strain for the production of level-headed trotters. It gave a very high-class speed in-O., has bought of J. B. Perkins, same place, heritance, but it lacked a sufficient inheritance of inclination to stick to the trot to control the gait under high pressure or The first appearance of Guy on a track in

unusual excitement. Guy is now, and has for some time, been public was at Cleveland, O., Sept. 12, 1885, hitched to pole with Clingstone (2.14). The pair were started to beat 2.19, and trotted two energetic secretary of the National Trotting esting racing is seen throughout an entire Association, who uses him for road driving. He is a remarkably well-preserved horse of his age. There are probably but few twentytwo-year-old trotters that can brush with him down the road. It is safe to predict that Guy will never suffer for lack of a good | heat in the 2.20 trot. The next meeting at Nashus home. T. J. Dunbar. Guy's old trainer. tells the following story about the horse in

Splan's " Life with the Trotters ": One fine morning in June, just after a nice warm shower. Guy was hitched to the light cart and I started to give him his work on a straight plece of road about a mile long, partly shaded by large maple trees, with their long low branches overhanging the whole roadway. At the end of this drive there is an old railroad track graded un much higher than the road, and very steep down on the other side. I seldom crossed this track, as my usual drive was to this railroad, then for-ward and back, until the amount of work neces-sary to be done was finished. The horses under my charge had the route well learned, and ex-pected a little brush occasionally before returning to the stable.

The morning I speak of, as I passed through the little town of Glenville, my youngest boy was The band of brood mares found at Stony Ford twenty-five years ago surpassed, as a whole, both in breeding and merit, the brood plished the feat, getting a record of 2.12. He it best to take him in. We jogged along down to him, who thought he was driving him, as he had hold of the lines with me. The rain which had fallen was not quite enough to make mud under the trees, and it seemed to be about the prope thing to treat the boy and horse to a littl

and I no sooner thought of it than Guy knew it and was off. Great Cæsar, how he went! And

started on the Detroit track to beat 2.11, and. the horse went the mile in 2.093. This record, we believe, stands to his credit on the books of the car might break, and also in figuring whether I could stop Guy before we got to the railroad. To say I was getting nervous puts it mildly,-I was ciations, but it was rejected by the American Trotting Register Association, as were also many others made by other horses at might, and with eyes almost closed with mud, matters were getting desperate. Guy was now fairly running away, was beyond control, but true to his breeding still on the trot. As we were nearing the railroad at every step the tension was getting stronger; something must be done. He had the bit,—in fact, he had me. It was Guy "cutting up that hog," not me. I yelled "Whoa!" I tried to saw him to a stop. I pulled so hard that the cart springs settled down until Guy looked like a seventeen-hand horse But it was of no use; he was " out " in earnest. As we emerged from the shade of the trees the mud was thin, and it was flying over the cart like shavings from a planer. There was only on more chance; would he stop from force or would he go on over the track? If he goes he was only ten years old, but he got six trotters that made records from 2.19\frac{1}{2} to 2.30. try something. I begin carefully to let up on him; He left twelve sons that have sired in all seventy-one that have taken records in to a walk, stretches out his neck asking to let standard time, sixty-six of which are go the bit, and we turn around to go back.

We were much in the condition of the boy whom the mule had kicked. We were not as handsome as before, but knew a great deal more.

often said after that, "If Mr. Gordon had seen

The Nashua (N. H.) Meeting.

The July meeting opened at Nashua, N. H., or the 8th inst. under most favorable conditions beautiful weather, a large attendance, good field: of horses, and judges who were evidently dis-posed to treat every one fairly, and at the same time see that the rules were enforced. During the past few seasons the managers have en the past rew seasons the managers have en-deavored to treat their patrons to square, honest racing. The result is larger entry lists and increased gate receipts. The managers were fortunate in securing the services of the popular and competent starter, Frank Walker, and also some competent race judges. Everything passed off smoothly on the first day, but on the second the judges were satisfied that some of the drivers needed a taste of discipline and they gave it to them. The action of the judges was warmly comnended by every one who has the best interests of the sport at heart. They were satisfied that there was a job in the 2.16 pacing race and which was not finished until the following day. which was not missed until the following day.

After investigating the affair and deliberating on
it over night, the judges decided that the evidence of crooked work was so strong against
drivers Charles H. Cook and A. H. Bowdoin that
they suspended them and the horses that they drove in that race for one year. Many thought the drivers lucky to get off so easily. The judges also fined driver W. R. Cox \$25 for disrespectful meeting on any New England track than that at Nashua. The favorites failed to win, however, in several instances. A feature of the last day's racing was tae fast time made in the 2.29 trotting race. The fastest heat in that race was one-half second faster than the fastest

will come off Aug. 5 to 8. SUMMARIES. Nashua, N. H., July 8, 1302-3.00 class, trot.

 Purse, \$300.
 1

 Little Belle, b m, by Warrior (White)
 1

 Anna Rose, b m (Cox)
 2

 Julina, ch m (Avard)
 3

 Joe Gar, blk g (Dore)
 dis

 Anna Mac, ch m (Richardson)
 dis

 Time, 2.241, 2.241, 2.241. Same day-3.00 class. Purse, \$300. Peeler Patron, b g, by Peeler (Richard-Peeler Patron, b g, by Peeler (Richardson).

The Flying Dutchman, b g (Mabee).

1 Hetty Green, b m (Cox).

4 The Duke, b g (Sunderlin).

5 Aley M., ch m (Holmes).

6 Thea, b m (Hayden).

7 May Patchen, b m (Trout).

3 Big Sandy, b g (Sponford).

Time, 2.201, 2.201, 2.231, 2.221. Nashua, N. III., July 9, 1902—2.26 class, trot-ling. Purse, \$500. Lady Thelma, ch m, by Clement R. Time, 2.213, 2.211, 2.211, 2.201, 2.22. Same day-2.25 class, pacing. Purse, \$300. Boralight, ch m, by Boreal (Cox)......1

Same day-2.19 class, pacing. Purse, \$300. | Same day—2.19 class, pacing. Purse, \$300. Verlaine, b g, by Rex Americus (Bruisei) 9 1 William P., b g (Paimer) 1 10 Lois J., b m (Fletcher) 6 2 Krinklewood, ch m (Wilbur) 2 9 Genevieve, b m (Raiston) 7 3 Ezerne, b m (Spofford) 4 4 May Queen, b m (Sunderlin) 3 5 Delmonica, b g (Mabell) 5 6 Gertie B., b m (Drury) 10 8 Jim Mace, b g (Baker) 8 7 Time, 2.194, 2.294, 2.204, 2.194. Time, 2.191, 2.221, 2.201, 2.191. Same day-Free-for-all trot or pace. Purse,

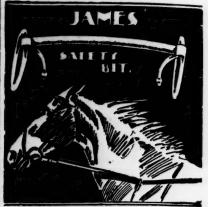
Time, 2.201, 2.211, 2.221.

Same day—Free-for-alt trot or pace. Fu \$300.

Phebon W., b g, by Hamiltonian Wilkes (Dore) 2 1 E. E. Knott, ch g (Sunderlin) 1 2 Marion G., b m (O'Neill) 3 3 Milo S., ch. g (Whitney) 4 4 Thomas Calhoun, rn g (Essery) dis Time, 2.14, 2.14, 2.17, 2.17. Same day-2.16 class, trotting. Purse, \$300. Gold Burr, ch g, by Bursar (Essery) 3 1 1 2
Roommate, b g, by Rumor (Gaines) 1 2 2 1
Byron Wilkes, blk g(Durland) 2 4 4 3
Baron Wood, b g (White) 4 3 3 4

Time, 2.211, 2.191, 2.211, 2.221, 2.191. Nashua, N. H., July 11, 1902-2.29 class, trot(Cox)
Scott, b g, by Ben Ethan (Hayes)
Van D., blk g (Spofford)
Brownie B., b g (Manlove)
Harry Robinson, b g (Cleary)
Richard S., br g (Simpson)

day-2.20 class, trotting. Purse, \$300. Minnie G., b m, by Alcantara (Dore)....2 1 1
Joe Gaines, blk g, by Allie Gaines (Davis) Othmar, b g (Fletcher) Sunoi St. kes, b g (Roper) Time, 2.23\frac{1}{2}, 2.24\frac{1}{2}, 2.24. 2.24.



Endorsed by all leading horsemen for side lining or pulling horses. Horses afraid of electrics perfectly controlled; for colt breaking has no superior. Ask your harness maker for it. Price, 3.00. For particulars, address.

W. T. GIBSON, 11 Willard Street, Cambridge, Mass

For Sale by all First Class Harness Dealers HORSEMEN, USE DR. TURNBULL'S

AMERICAN Formulated



It is the most Powerful Paint Known and Supersedes All Cautery Or Firing! NO BLEMISH! NO HAIR GONE! Its effects are Absorbent, Alterative emetrative and Antiseptic and it will each the deepest seated trouble. We will NO BLEMISH!

nary Hospital University of

will produce better results than any paint, limment or spavin cure ever made, and we will give \$100.00 for any curable case that it will not cure if used as directed. Every bottle is W-IR-RANTED to give satisfaction! Testimounds from the best horsemen in the world. Sold by druggists or harness dealers or expressed from the manufacturers. H. S. BOSSART & CO., Latrobe, Pa., U. S. A.

Price | Large Bottles, \$2.00. | Small Bottles, \$1.00. Send for our 96-page Little Giant, up-to-date sook on the principal diseases of the horse causes, symptoms and treatment, with testimonials and directions for *Curtus*. By mail free.

SORE TOE

Is Easily Cured by



Has Your Horse One?

Harrold & Co.:

I have used Harrold's Hoof Ointment, and have found it to be the best I have ever tried. I have used many hoof ointments, but yours is without a peer JOHN L. BUTTS.

Our New England and Nova scotta patrons can get Harrold's Hoof Ointment from: Edwin D. Bither, Readville, Mass.; L. A. Hastings, Worcester, Mass.; Forbes & Wallace, Springheld, Mass.; T. W. Rounds Company, Providence, R. J., Ralph W. Merrill, Eanger, Me., J. Sewton Van Ness Company, New York, North Prank Barrold, C. Thomes Barrold, N. S. Henry S. Harris & Son, Buton, Mass.; J. R. & J. H. Lockwood, Burlington, Vt.; West Side Pharmacy, St. Albans, Vt.; D. M. Howard, Dover, N. H.; C. W. Johnson, Palmer, Mass.; Becker & Wickser Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. A. Roush, Baltimore, Md.; Lutz & Co., Washington, D. C. Price: 11 fbs., \$1; 3 fbs., \$2; 5 fbs., \$3; 10 fbs., \$5.

We pay express charges on all cash retail orders to coints at which the ointment is not on sale. Our book, "The Foot of the Horse," Free-HARROLD & CO., 3524 INDIANA AVENUE.

Springs for contraction. \$1.00 per pair, post pai

WANTED.

Wanted --- a pair of Bay Horses, weighing not less than 2200 pounds nor standing less than 15.3, with long tails, good action and well matched. Stylish appearance of more importance than speed. MUST be well mated and broken to single or double harness, acclimated and perfectly safe under all conditions. Young, vigorous, healthy horses wanted. Apply to address,

"FAMILY HORSES," P. O. Box No. 2402, Boston, Mass.

FOR LIVE STOCK. THIS IS WHAT IT DOES:

It Invigorates the nerves. It Clears the system of Worms without physicking.
It Prevents legs from stocking.
It Regulates brain force, which is man ested by driving.

It Adds lustre to the coat and eye.

It Gives the horse command of his natural

PRICES: 25-50-100-Ib. PACKAGES, 6c. Ib. WHITE FOOD CO., Taunton, Mass. ****************